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THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

SLAVERY AND PARTY SPIRIT.

Important Speech of Senator Seward at Detroit.

THE CRISIS AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

An Immense Demonstration---Great Enthusiasm.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Notwithstanding the decided appearance of rain this morning, the Republican demonstration, to-day, has been a decided success.

At an early hour crowds of people from the interior of the State and neighborhood, commenced pouring in until noon, when most of the trains having arrived, the attendance was variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand.

The procession which commenced forming at 1 o'clock was very impressive. Two thousand Wide-Awakes turned out, with twenty-eight bands of music. A six horse team drawing a large wagon filled with ladies dressed in white, representing the several States. A flat-boat on wheels, duly equipped and manned, and a rail fence on an immense platform, composed some of the principal features of the procession.

The streets and many buildings along the route of the procession were gaily decorated with banners, and streamers, the whole making a grand and beautiful display.

The procession marched to the freight dépôt of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, where the multitude was addressed by Gov. SEWARD. All being unable to hear him, stands were subsequently erected in different parts of the grounds, and were occupied by Gen. WIX, Senator WADE, Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR, Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD and other distinguished gentlemen. Mr. SEWARD addressed the audience as follows:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We claim that our political system is a judicious one, and that we are an intelligent and virtuous people. The Government ought therefore not only to secure respect and good will abroad, but also to produce good order, contentment and harmony at home. It fails to attain these ends. The Canadians certainly neither envy nor love us. All the Independent American Powers from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, while they strive to construct Governments for themselves after our models, fear, and many of them hate us. European nations do indeed revere our constitutions and admire our progress, but they generally agree in pronouncing us inconsistent with our organic principle, and capricious. The President inveighs against corruption among the people. The immediate representatives of the people in Congress charge the President with immoral practices, and the President protests against their action as subversive of the Executive prerogative. The House of Representatives organizes itself convulsively, amid confessed dangers of popular commotion. The Senate listens unsurprised, and almost without excitement, to menaces of violence, secession and disunion. Frauds and violence in the Territories are palliated and rewarded. Exposure and resistance to them are condemned and punished, while the just, enlightened and reasonable will of the people there, though constitutionally expressed, is circumvented, disobeyed and disregarded. States watch anxiously for unlawful intrusion and invasion by citizens of other States, while the Federal Courts fail to suppress piracies on the high seas, and even on our own coasts. The Government of the Union courts and submits to State espionage of the Federal mails, while the States scarcely attempt to protect the personal rights of citizens of other States, peacefully pursuing harmless occupations within their fraternal jurisdictions.

Are the people satisfied and content? Let their several parties and masses answer. Certainly you, the Republicans of Michigan, as well as the Republicans throughout the whole country, are not satisfied. But you are interested in a change of administration, and therefore perhaps prejudiced. Ask, then, the Constitutional Union men, few and inefficient indeed here, but numerous and energetic elsewhere. They are not satisfied. If they were, they would not be engaged as they are now, in a hopeless attempt to organize a new party without any principles at all, after their recent failures to combine such a party on obnoxious principles. But they also are interested and possibly prejudiced like the Republicans. Appeal, then, to the Democratic Party, which enjoys and wields the patronage and power of the Federal Government. Even the Democrats are no less dissatisfied. They certainly are dissatisfied with the Republicans, with the National Union men, with their own Administration, with each other, and, as I think, even individually, with themselves. The North is not satisfied. Its masses want a suppression of the African Slave-trade, and an effectual exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, so that all the new and future States may surely be Free States. The South is not satisfied. Its masses, by whatever means and at whatever cost, desire the establishment and protection of Slavery in the Territories, so that none of the new States may fail to become Slave States. The East is discontented with the neglect of its fishery, manufacture and navigation, and the West is impatient under the operation of a National policy, hostile to its agricultural, mining and social developments. What Government in the world but ours has persistently refused to improve rivers, construct harbors and establish light-houses, for the protection of its commerce? New and anomalous combinations of citizens appear, in the North justifying armed instigators of civil and servile war, in the South devising means for the disruption and dismemberment of the Union. It is manifest that we are suffering in the respect and confidence of foreign States, and that disorder and confusion are more flagrant among ourselves now than ever before.

I do not intend to be understood that these evils are thus far productive of material suffering or intolerable embarrassment, much less that the country is, as so many extravagant persons say, on the high road to civil war or dissolution. On the contrary, this fair land we live in is so blessed with all the elements of human comfort and happiness, and its citizens are at once so loyal and wise, and so well surrounded by yet unbroken guarantees of civil and religious liberty, that our experience of misrule at the very worst never becomes so painful as to raise the question how much more of public misery we can endure; but it leaves us at liberty to stop now, as always heretofore, with the inquiry how much more of freedom, prosperity and honor we can secure by the practice of greater wisdom and higher virtue? Discontentment is the wholesome fruit of a discovery of maladministration, and conviction of public error is here at least always a sure harbinger of political reform.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, they say, is writing a review of his own life, and our time, for posthumous uses. If it is not disrespectful, I should like to know now the conclusions he draws from the national events he has seen, and of which he has been an important part; for he is a shrewd observer, with advantages of large and long experience. To me it seems that the last forty years have constituted a period of signal and lamentable failure in the efforts of statesmen to adjust and establish a Federal policy for the regulation of the subject of Slavery in its relations to the Union. In this view I regard it as belonging to the office of a statesman not merely to favor an immediate and temporary increase of national wealth, and an enlargement of national territory, but also to fortify, so far as the prescribed constitutional limits of his action may allow, the influences of knowledge and humanity; to abate popular prejudices and passions by modifying or removing their causes; to ascertain and disclose the operation of general laws, and to study and reveal the social tendencies of the age, and by combining the past with the present, while giving free play all the time to the reciprocating action of the many coexisting moral forces, to develop that harmonious system which actually prevails in the apparent chaos of human affairs; and so to gain something in the way of assurance as to the complexion of that futurity towards which, since our country is destined to endure, and insomuch as we desire that it may be immortal, our thoughts are so vehemently driven even by the selfish as well as by the generous principles of our nature.

I have understood that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the purest and wisest statesman I ever knew, died despairing of a peaceful solution of the problem of Slavery, on which he was so intently engaged throughout his public service. If we may judge from the absolute failures of Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. POLK, Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN in the respect I have mentioned, and if we take into consideration also the systems which Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. BENTON, Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER severally recommended, and which have subsequently failed to be adopted, we may perhaps conclude that the difficulties of establishing a satisfactory and soothing policy have overtasked even our wisest and most eminent statesmen. They certainly have been neither incapable nor selfish men. No age or country has been illustrated by public characters of greater genius, wisdom and virtue.

It is easy to see, fellow-citizens, that the failure has resulted not from the faults of our statesmen, but from the peculiar constitutions and characters of political parties, on which they relied for power. Solid, enduring, and constant parties, inspired by love of country, reverence for virtue and devotion to human liberty, bold in their conceptions of measures, moderate in success, and resolute throughout reverses, are essential to effective and beneficent administration in every Free State. Unanimity, even in a wise, just, and necessary policy, can never be expected in any country all at once, and without thorough debate and earnest conflicts of opinion. All public movements are therefore undertaken and prosecuted through the agencies, not of individuals, but of parties regulated, excited, and moderated, as occasion may require, by their representatives. He who proposes means so impracticable that he can win no party to their support may be a philanthropist, but he cannot be a statesman; and even when the leader in administration is thus sustained, he is, although never so earnest or wise, everywhere and at all times inefficient and imbecile, just in the degree that the party on which he depends is inconstant, vacillating timid or capricious. What has become of the several political parties which have flourished within your time and mine? That dashing, unterrified, defiant party, whose irresistible legions carried the honest and intrepid hero of New-Orleans on their shields, through so many civil encounters—that generous though not unprejudiced Whig Party, which, apprehensive of perpetual danger from too radical policies of administration, so often, with unabated chivalry and enthusiasm, magically recombined its bruised and scattered columns, even when a capricious fortune had turned its rare and hard-won triumphs into defeats more disastrous than the field fights which it had lost—the recent American Party, that sprang at one bound from ten thousand dark chambers and which seemed only yesterday at the very point of carrying the Government by a *coup de main*. All these parties, that for brief periods seemed so strong and so unchanging, have perished, leaving no deep impression upon the history of the country they aimed to direct and rule forever. The Democratic Party, too, that has clothed itself so complacently with the pleasant traditions of all preceding parties, and combined so felicitously the most popular of our national sympathies with the most inveterate and repulsive of our conservative interests, that has won the South so dexterously by stimulating its maddest ambition, and yet has held the North so tenaciously and so long by awakening its wildest and most demoralizing fears. What is its condition? It is distinguished in fortune from its extinguished rivals only by the circumstance that both portions of its crew, divided as the hulk breaks in two not unequal parts, retain sufficient energy in their despair to seize on the drifting wrecks of other parties, and by a cunning, though hopeless carpentery, to frame wretched and rickety rafts on which to sustain themselves for one dark night more on the tempestuous sea of national politics. All these parties, it is now manifest, were organized not specially to establish justice and maintain freedom and equality among an honest, jealous and liberty-loving people, but to achieve some material public advantage of temporary importance, or to secure the advancement of some chief to whose discretion, as if the Government were an elective despotism instead of a Republic, the distribution of its patronage and the direction of its affairs should be implicitly confided. They did, indeed, out of respect or fear of generous reforms, often affect to express elevated principles and generous sentiments in their carefully elaborated creeds, but these creeds nevertheless, even when not ambiguously expressed, were from time to time revised and qualified and modified, so that at last the interpreters, who alone had them by heart, and were able to repeat them, were found perverting the Constitution in its most unequivocal parts, and most palpable meaning, disparaging and rejecting the Declaration of Independence, and stultifying the founders of the Republic. The parties thus constituted, dependent not on any national or even on any natural sentiment, but on mere discipline for their cohesion, and coming at last through constant demoralization, to assume that capital and not labor, property and not liberty, is the great interest of every people, and that religion conversant only with the relations of men to an unseen and future world, must be abjured in their conduct towards each other on earth, have finally discarded justice and humanity from their systems, broken up nearly all the existing combinations for spiritual ends, and attempted to conduct affairs of Government on principles equally in violation of the Constitution and of the eternal laws of God's Providence for the regulation of the universe.

These views of the characters of our modern parties are by no means newly conceived on my part. In that high and intensely exciting debate in Congress in the year 1850, which, overruling the Administration of Gen. TAYLOR, brought the two then dominating parties into a compromise at the time solemnly pronounced final, irrevocable, and eternal, but which was nevertheless scattered to the winds of heaven only four years afterward, the great statesman of Kentucy denounced party spirit as he assumed it to be raging throughout the country, as pregnant with the imminent and intolerable disasters of civil war and national dissolution. I ventured then to reply that, in my humble judgment, it was not a conflict of parties that we then were seeing and hearing, but it was, on the contrary, the agony of distracted parties, a convulsion resulting from the too narrow foundations of both of the great parties and of all the parties of the day, foundations that had been laid in compromises of natural justice and human rights—that a new and great question—a moral question transcending the too narrow creeds of existing parties had arisen—that the public conscience was expanding with it, and the green withes of party combinations were giving way and breaking under the pressure—that it was not the Union that was decaying and dying, as was supposed, of the fever of party spirit, but that the two great parties were smitten with paralysis fatal indeed to them unless they should consent to be immediately renewed and reorganized, borrowing needful elements of health and vigor from a cordial embrace with the humane spirit of the age.

But, fellow-citizens, to exempt our statesmen by casting blame on our political parties, does not reach, but only approximates the real source of responsibility. All of these parties have been composed of citizens—not a few, but many citizens—in the aggregate, all the citizens of the Republic. They were not ignorant, willful or dishonest citizens, but sincere, faithful and useful members of the State. The parties of our country, what are they at any time, but ourselves the people of our country? Thus the faults of past administration, and of course the responsibility for existing evils, are brought directly home to yourselves and myself—to the whole people. This is no hard saying. The wisest, justest and most virtuous of men occasionally errs, and has need daily to implore the Divine Goodness that he be not led further into temptation; and just so the wisest, justest and most virtuous of nations often unconsciously lose and depart from their ancient, approved and safer ways. Is there any society, even of Christians, that has never had occasion to reform its practice, retrace its too careless steps and discard heresies that have corrupted its accepted faith? What was the English revolution of 1648, but a return from the dark and dangerous road of absolutism? What the French revolution, but a mighty convulsion, that while it carried a brave, enlightened, and liberty-loving nation backward on their progress of three hundred years, owned all its horrors to the delay which had so long postponed the needed reaction!

A national departure always happens, when a great emergency occurs unobserved and unfelt, bringing the necessity for the attainment of some new and important object, which can only be secured through the inspiration of some new but great and generous national sentiment.

Let us see if we can ascertain in the present case, when our departure from the right and safe way occurred. Certainly it was not in the Revolutionary age. The nation then experienced and felt a stern necessity, perceived and resolutely aimed at a transcendently sublime object, and accepted cheerfully the awakening influences of an intensely moving and generous principle. The necessity was deliverance from British oppression; the object, independence; the principle, the inalienable rights of man. The Revolution was a success, because the country had in ADAMS and JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON and their associates the leaders; and in the Whigs, the party needful for the crisis, and these were sustained by the people.

Our departure was not at the juncture of the establishment of the Constitution. The country then had the overpowering necessity, perceived and abandoned a new object and adopted a new and most animating principle. The necessity, the escape from anarchy; the object, Federal Union; the principle, fraternity of the American people. The Constitution with the Ordinance of 1787, practically a part of it, was not a failure, because HAMILTON, JAY and MADISON were competent, and the Federal Party was constant, and the people gave it a confiding and generous support.

It was not in 1800 that the national deviation took place. Then were disclosed a new public necessity, new object, and new principle. A separation and removal of aristocratic checks and interests from the mechanism of our Republican institutions. The needed reform did not fail, because JEFFERSON and GEORGE CLINTON, with their associates, braved all resistance, the Republican Party defended, and the people sustained them.

Again, the departure did not occur in 1812. Then was discovered a further necessity, bringing into view a further object, and introducing yet another new and noble principle of action. The necessity, a vindication of national rights; the object, freedom of intercourse with mankind; the principle, the defence of our homes and our honor. The war of 1812 was a success, because CLAY, CALHOUN and TOMPKINS did not shrink from the trial; the Republican Party approved and the people sustained them.

In 1820, however, the nation had unconsciously reached and entered a new stage in its successful career, namely, that of expansion. By purchases from France and Spain it had extended its borders from St. Mary's southward around the peninsula of Florida, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, an expansion to be afterwards indefinitely continued. We all know the advantages of expansion. They are augmented wealth and population. But we all know equally well, if we will only reflect, that no new advantage is ever gained in national more than in individual life without exposure to some new danger. What then is the danger which attends expansion? It is nothing less and can be nothing less than an increase of the strain upon the bonds of the Union. The time had come to organize Government finally in the newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, on principles that should be applied thereafter in all cases of further expansion. This necessarily brought into glaring light a new object, namely, since the only existing cause of mutual alienation among the States was Slavery, which was already carefully circumscribed by the ordinance of 1787, that anomalous institution must now be further circumscribed by extending the ordinance to cover the new States to be established in the Louisiana purchase. To this end a new and humane impulse naturally moved the country, namely, the freedom of human labor.

But although statesmen qualified for the crisis appeared, no party stood forth to support them with constancy, and the country, after a temporary glow of Free-soil excitement, subsided into cold indifference—and so a compromise was made which divided the newly acquired domain between free labor and capital in slaves, between freedom and slavery, a memorable compromise, which, after a trial of only thirty-four years, proved to be effective only in its concessions to Slavery, while its greater guaranties of freedom were found unavailing and worthless. History says that the compromise of 1820 was necessary to save the Union from disruption. I do not dispute history, nor debate the settled moral questions of the past. I only lament that it was necessary, if indeed it was so. History tells us that the course then adopted was wise. I do not controvert it, I only mourn the occurrence of even one case, most certainly the only one that ever did happen, in which the way of wisdom has failed to be also the way of pleasantness, and the path of peace. It was in 1820, therefore, that the national deviation began. We have continued ever since the divergent course then so inconsiderately entered, until at last we have reached a point, where, amid confusion, bewilderment and mutual recriminations, it seems alike impossible to go forward or to return. We have added territory after territory, and region after region with the customary boldness of feebly-resisted conquerors, not merely neglecting to keep Slavery out of our new possessions, but actually removing all the barriers against it which we found standing at the times of conquest. In doing this, we have defied the moral opinions of mankind, overturned the laws and systems of our fathers, and dishonored their memories by declaring that the unequaled and glorious Constitution which they gave us, carries with it, as it attends our eagles, not freedom and personal rights to the oppressed, but Slavery and a hateful and baleful commerce in slaves, wherever we win a conquest by sea or land over the whole habitable globe.

While we must now, in deference to history, excuse the first divergence, it is manifest that our subsequent persistence in the same course has been entirely unnecessary and unjustifiable. New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada, what remains of Mexico, all the West Indies and Central America, are doubtless very desirable, but we have patiently waited for them, and are now likely to wait until they can be acquired without receiving Slavery with them, or extending it over them. Nay, all the resistance we have ever met in adding Spanish American territories to our Republic, has resulted from our willful and perverse purpose of subverting freedom there, to blight the fairest portion of the earth, when we found it free, by extending over it our only national agency of desolation. We may doubtless persist still further. We may add conquest to conquest, for resistance to our ambition daily grows more and more impossible, until we surpass in extent and apparent strength the greatest empires of ancient or modern times, all the while enlarging the area of African bondage; but after our already ample experience, I think no one will be bold enough to deny that we equally increase the evils of discontent and the dangers of domestic faction.

Fellow-citizens, while I lament the national divurgence I have thus described, I do not confess it to be altogether inexcusable. Much less do I blame any one or more of our politicians or parties, while exempting others. All are, in different degrees perhaps, responsible alike, and all have abundant, if not altogether adequate excuses. Deviation once begun, without realizing the immediate presence of danger, it was easier to continue on than to return. The country has all the time been growing richer and more prosperous and populous. It was not unnatural that we should disregard warnings of what we were assured by high though interested authorities, always were distant, improbable and even visionary dangers. It cannot be denied that the African races among us are abject, although their condition, and even their presence here are due not to their will or fault, but to our own, and that they have a direct interest in the question of Slavery. How natural has it been to assume that the motive of those who have protested against the extension of Slavery, was an unnatural sympathy with the negro instead of what it always has really been, concern for the welfare of the white man. There are few, indeed, who ever realize that the whole human race suffers somewhat in the affections and calamities which befall the humblest and most despised of its members.

The argument, though demanding the most dispassionate calmness and kindness, has too often been conducted with anger and broken out into violence.

Moreover, alarms of disunion were sounded, and strange political inventions, like the floating fireships sent down the St. Lawrence by the besieged at Quebec, to terrify the army of WOLFE on the island of St. Louis, appeared suddenly before us whenever we proposed to consider, in good earnest, the subject of Federal Slavery.

We love and we ought to love the fellowship of our Slaveholding brethren. How natural, therefore, has it been to make the concessions so necessary to silence their complaints, rather than by seeming impracticability in what was thought a matter of indifference, to lose such genial companionship. Again, at least, present peace and safety together, with some partial guaranties and concessions of freedom, were from time to time obtained by compromise. Who had the right, or who the presumption to say with the certainty of being held responsible for casting imputations of bad faith upon our Southern brethren, than these compromises would, when their interests should demand it, be disavowed and broken?

Other nations, we have assumed, are jealous of our growing greatness. They have censured us, perhaps with unjust asperity, for our apostacy in favor of Slavery. How natural, and even patriotic has it been on our part to manifest, by persistence, our contempt and defiance of such interested and hostile animadversions. Besides, though Slavery is indeed now practically a local and peculiar institution of the South, it was not long ago the habit and practice of the whole American people. It is only twenty-five years since our British brethren abolished Slavery in their colonies, and only half a century since we, or any European nation, interdicted the African Slave-trade. Scarcely three generations have passed away since the subject of the wrongfulness of Slavery first engaged the consideration of mankind.

You and I indeed understand now very well how it is that Slavery in the territories of the United States is left open by the Constitution to our utmost peaceful opposition, while within the Slave States it is entrenched behind local constitutions beyond the reach of external legislation. But the subject is a complex one, and the great masses of the people to whom it has only been recently presented, and doubtlessly often presented, under unfavorable circumstances, might well desire time for its careful and deliberate examination.

It seems a bold suggestion to say, that a great nation ought to reconsider a practice of forty years' duration; but forty years of a nation's life, are equivalent to only one year in the life of an individual. The thought is at least consistent with political philosophy, for it is not more true that personal persistence in error leads to ruin, than it is that every nation exists by obedience to the same moral law which directs individual life, that they are written in its original constitution, and it must continually reform itself according to the spirit of those laws or perish.

My humble advice, then, fellow-citizens, is, that we return and reëstablish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold, as we did in the beginning, that Slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary and exceptional institution, confined within the Slave States where it already exists, while Freedom is the general, normal, enduring and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

I counsel thus for a simple reason incapable of illumination. Slavery, however it may be at any time or in any place excused, is at all times and everywhere unjust and inhuman in its very nature; while freedom, however it may be at any time or in any place neglected, denied, or abused, is in its nature right, just, and beneficent. It can never under any circumstances be wise to persevere voluntarily in extending or fortifying an institution that is intrinsically wrong or cruel. It can never be unwise wherever it is possible, to defend and fortify an existing institution that is founded on the rights of Human Nature. Insomuch as opinions are so materially, and yet so unconsciously affected and modified by time, place, and circumstances, we may hold these great truths firmly, without impeaching the convictions or the motives of those who deny them in argument or in practice.

I counsel thus for another reason quite as simple as the first. Knowledge, emulation and independence among the members of a social state are the chief elements of national wealth, strength and power. Ignorance, indolence and bondage of individuals are always sources of national imbecility and decline. All nations in their turns have practiced Slavery. Most of them have abolished it. The world over, the wealthiest and most powerful nations have been those which tolerated it least, and which earliest and most completely abolished it. Virginia and Texas are thrown into a panic even now by the appearance, or even the suspicion, of a handful of men within their borders, instigating civil war. Massachusetts and Vermont defied British invasion, backed by treason, eighty years ago.

Thirdly, there is no necessity now to fortify or extend Slavery within the United States or on the American continent. All the supposed necessities of that sort ever before known, have passed away forever. Let us briefly review them. With the discovery and conquest of America, confessedly came a responsibility to reclaim it from nature and to introduce civilization. Unfortunately Spain and Portugal, the discoverers and conquerors, were, of all the European States in the sixteenth century, the worst qualified and least able to colonize. They were neither populous, nor industrious, nor free; but were nations of princes and subjects; of soldiers, navigators, nobles, priests, poets and scholars, without merchants, mechanics, farmers or laborers. The art of navigation was imperfect; its practice dangerous, and the new world that the Pope had divided between his two most loyal crown-wearing children was in its natural state pestilential. European emigration was, therefore, impracticable. In the emergency the conquerors, with ruffian violence, swept off at once the gold and silver ornaments which they found in the temples and on the persons of the natives, ignorant of their European values, and subjugated and enslaved the natives themselves. But these simple children of the forest, like the wild flowers when the hurricane sweeps over the prairies, perished under cruelties so contrary to nature.

The African trade, in prisoners of war spared from slaughter, afforded an alternative. The chiefs sold ten men, women or children, for a single horse. The conquerors of America brought this unnatural merchandize to our coasts. When the English colonists of North America, happily in only a very limited degree, borrowed from their predecessors this bad practice of Slavery, they borrowed also its wretched apology, a want of an adequate supply of free labor. It was then thought an exercise of Christian benevolence to rescue the African heathen from eternal suffering in a future state, and through the painful path of earthly bondage to open to him the gates of the celestial paradise. But all this is now changed. We are at last no feeble or sickly colonies, but a great, populous, homogenous nation, unsurpassed and unequaled in all the elements of colonization and civilization. Free labor here continually increases and abounds, and is fast verging towards European standards of value. There is not one acre too much in our broad domain for the supply of even three generations of our free population, with their certain increase. Immigration from Europe is crowding our own sons into the Western region, and this movement is daily augmented by the application of new machines for diminishing mechanical and even agricultural labor. At this very moment, Congress, after a long and obstinate reluctance, finds itself obliged to yield a homestead law to relieve the pressure of labor in the Atlantic States. Certainly, therefore, we have no need and no room for African slaves in the Federal Territories. Do you say that we want more sugar and more cotton, and therefore must have more slaves and more slave labor. I answer, first, that no class or race of men have a right to demand sugar, cotton, or any other comfort of human life to be wrung from them, through the action of the Federal Government, from the unrewarded or compulsory labor of any other class or race of men.

I answer, secondly, that we have sugar and cotton enough already for domestic consumption, and a surplus of the latter, for exportation, without any increase of slave territory. Do you say that Europe wants more sugar and cotton than we can now supply? I reply, let then Europe send her free laborers hither, or into Italy, or into the West Indies, or into the East; or if it suit them better, let them engage the natives of cotton-growing regions in the Old World, to produce cotton and sugar voluntarily, and for adequate compensation. Such a course, instead of fortifying and enlarging the sway of Slavery here, will leave us free to favor its gradual removal. It will renew or introduce civilization on the shores of the Mediterranean, and throughout the coasts of the Indian Ocean. Christianity, more fully developed and better understood now than heretofore, turns with disgust and horror from the employment of force and piracy as a necessary agency of the Gospel.

Fourthly, all the subtle evasions and plausible political theories which have heretofore been brought into the argument for an extension of Slavery, have at last been found fallacious and frivolous.

It is unavailing now to say that this Government was made by and for white men only, since even slaves owed allegiance to Great Britain before the Revolution equally with white men, and were equally absolved from it by the Revolution, and are not only held to allegiance now under our laws, but are also subjected to taxation and actual representation in every department of the Federal Government. No Government can excuse itself from the duty of protecting the extreme rights of every human being, whether foreign or native born, bond or free, whom it compulsorily holds within its jurisdiction. The great fact is now fully realized that the African race here is a foreign and feeble element, like the Indians, incapable of assimilation, but not the less, therefore, entitled to such care and protection as the weak everywhere may require from the strong; that it is a pitiful exotic, unwisely and unnecessarily transplanted into our fields, and which it is unprofitable to cultivate at the cost of the desolation of the native vineyard. Nor will the argument that the party of Slavery is national, and that of Freedom sectional, any longer avail, when it is fully understood that, so far as it is founded in truth, it is only a result of that perversion of the Constitution which has attempted to circumscribe Freedom, and to make Slavery universal throughout the Republic. Equally do the reproaches, invectives and satires of the advocates of Slavery extension fail, since it is seen and felt that truth, reason and humanity, can work right on without fanaticism, and bear contumely without retaliation. I counsel this course further, because the combinations of Slavery are broken up, and can never be renewed with success. Any new combination must be based on the principle of the Southern Democratic faction, that Slavery is inherently just and beneficent, and ought to be protected, which can no longer be tolerated in the North; or else on the principle of the Northern Democratic faction, that Slavery is indifferent and unworthy of Federal protection, which is insufficient in the South, while the national mind has actually passed far beyond both of these principles, and is settled in the conviction that Slavery, wherever and howsoever it exists, exists only to be regretted and deplored.

I counsel this course further, because the necessity for a return to the old national way has become at last absolute and imperative. We can extend Slavery into new Territories, and create new Slave States only by reopening the African Slave-trade—a proceeding which, by destroying all the existing values of the slaves now held in the country, and their increase, would bring the North and the South into complete unanimity in favor of that return.

Finally, I counsel that return because a statesman has been designated who possesses, in an eminent and most satisfactory degree, the virtues and the qualifications necessary for the leader in so great and generous a movement; and I feel well assured that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will not fail to reinaugurate the ancient constitutional policy in the administration of the Government successfully, because the Republican Party, after ample experience, has at last acquired the courage and the constancy necessary to sustain him, and because I am satisfied that the people, at last fully convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the proposed reformation, are prepared to sustain and give it effect.

But when it shall have been accomplished, what may we expect then; what dangers must we incur; what disasters and calamities must we suffer? I answer no dangers, disasters or calamities. All parties will acquiesce, because it will be the act of the people, in the exercise of their sovereign power, in conformity with the Constitution and laws, and in harmony with the eternal principles of justice, and the benignant spirit of the age in which we live. All parties and all sections will alike rejoice in the settlement of a controversy which has agitated the country and disturbed its peace so long. We shall regain the respect and good will of the Nations, and once more, consistent with our principles, and with our ancient character, we shall, with their free consent, take our place at their head, in their advancing progress, towards a higher and more happy, because more humane, and more genial civilization.

The torch-light procession this evening is a grand affair.

Three thousand "Wide-Awakes" are in line. All along the line of march rockets are being let off, bonfires are burning, the houses are illuminated, and the streets are decorated with transparencies and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices.

The display is grand beyond description.

Gen. NYE is addressing an enthusiastic audience from a stand on the Campus Martius, and Gov. SEWARD and Lieut.-Gov. PATTERSON have just responded to a call for speeches from the balcony of Senator CHANDLER'S residence.

Gov. SEWARD leaves to-morrow for Lansing, where he speaks on Thursday next and then proceeds to Kalamazoo, where he speaks on Saturday.

FROM AUBURN TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, Sept. 3, 1860.

The arrival of Gov. SEWARD here, on Saturday evening, was the event of the season. The "Wide-Awakes" with their flaming torches were, at a moment's warning, on hand, ready to escort him to the International. As the procession passed through the streets with its enlivening music, the town seemed to have put on a holiday dress. Amid fireworks, music, and the shouts of the people, Mr. SEWARD appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and in a brief conversational mode addressed the crowd. He inquired, "Why all this tumult? Has Table Rock fallen? Has HOLLIS WHITE'S Bank failed? You answer No. I will tell you what it means. I see it everywhere—all over the Union. It is the effort of the country to turn over. It has lain too long on one side. It means now to turn over. For forty years it has been lying on its South side, now it is going to try its North side. That's all." He alluded to the wonderful natural scenery near him—to our Canadian neighbors—and the expected visit of the Prince. His remarks were listened to with heartfelt sympathy. It was evident that the people were deeply moved by his appearance among them, as well as by the words he spoke. Many old friends, near him, remembered different days—when to be SEWARD'S friend was to be ostracised, politically and socially.

On the way from Auburn Mr. SEWARD was greeted with similar demonstrations at various places on the road. Cannon announced his arrival, and strains of music mingled with the cheers of the crowds spontaneously gathered at the different stations. At the Albion depot, where the train stopped five minutes, he was called out, and took his stand on a platform extemporized for the occasion. He told the people "if all this rejoicing around him was because he was leaving the State, they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths, for he should (God willing) come back again very soon." As he was concluding, a banner was raised up before him, inscribed, "HAS DOUGLAS found his mother?" "Gentlemen," said Mr. SEWARD, "I cannot answer that question. But my friend Gen. NYE, who is in the cars, may be able to give you some information on that point." With this hint he retired to the cars, and Gen. NYE was called out. He commenced, "*Fellow-citizens*," (the train began to move,) "*Good bye.*" The General regards this as his model speech. People began now to crowd the cars at every stopping-place, to see Gov. SEWARD and shake his hand—many of them taking passage from one station to another, in order to be in his company for a brief time.

At Lockport a large crowd had assembled. "What is the occasion of this large gathering," said Mr. SEWARD. "Is it an auction? *I* am no auctioneer; *I* have no party to sell. What do I hear! The Whig Party! Going, going, gone. The American Party! Going, going, gone. The Union Party! and this train, too, (then moving off.) Going, going, gone,"—and the words died away upon the ears of the Lockport people as the train glided on.

Mr. SEWARD had taken a train two hours earlier than had been announced, so that the people had very little notice of his arrival at any of the places on the route. But the telegraph was in requisition, and at Niagara Falls, as before remarked, the demonstration was well arranged and imposing. Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, happened to be at the International when Gov. SEWARD arrived, and was called upon for a speech after Gen. NYE had said a few words. Gov. KING also, who is on a visit to the Falls, was called out and enthusiastically cheered. On Sunday Mr. SEWARD attended church, and visited the Falls with his daughter. This morning (Monday) he took the train on the Great Western Road for Detroit, where, as you know, he is to speak to-morrow. He appears to be in excellent health and spirits. His present tour extends to the Mississippi. E.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Fulton at this Port, and the Palestine at Father Point.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Seventeen Thousand Garibaldians in Calabria.

GREAT PANIC IN NAPLES.

SINGULAR ABSENCE OF GEN. GARIBALDI.

Russian Military and Naval Preparations.

The Austrian Note Relative to Garibaldi.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool 23d, *via* Londonderry 24th, passed this Point at 3 A. M. to-day, bound to Quebec.

The steamship *Illinois*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 24th.

The weather throughout France was most discouraging. Rain fell five or six hours every day, and the harvest must be unfavorable. Produce was rising.

France admits Breadstuffs duty free.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that he learns from semi-official sources that Russia is concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia, and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Another correspondent of the same journal says GARIBALDI, in a letter to a friend at Naples, expresses disappointment and disgust at the Neapolitans, and declares he will not appear until Naples has been in a state of insurrection a month.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Friday, the 24th, contains a decree ordering the establishment of the port of Thonon, on Lake Leman, and the improvement of the already existing fort of Evian, on the same lake.

The news published in the German papers, that NAPOLEON has proposed a Congress for the settlement of the Italian question, is totally unfounded.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a Vienna letter, which says that an Austrian note relating to GARIBALDI'S expedition will shortly be forwarded.

Four Russian frigates, under the command of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, are about to proceed to Syria.

The Duke of Modena is enrolling volunteers, and purchasing horses.

The French Government has already made known to the European Governments that its proposal for raising Spain to the rank of a Great Power, having given rise to objections, it will not endeavor for the present to carry it out.

The *Nord* repeats its account of the arrangements at Toplitz, notwithstanding the official denial.

The same journal asserts that suggestions made by Prussia for the reorganization of the army of the Confederation, were strongly disapproved of by the secondary German States, who considered that the giving up of the command of the military forces to one or both of the Great Powers, would be the first step toward their political extinction. The smaller States have refused to abdicate so much of their independent sovereign power.

Advices from Shanghai to June 29, state that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS had arrived.

Sir HOPE GRANT and Admiral HOPE have left for Pechecli.

Shanghai was protected by the allies.

The Rebels were making progress, and trade with the interior was stopped.

At Canton, July 8, matters were more settled.

One hundred war vessels and transports were in Foo-Chow Bay on the 24th of June.

The Mandarins had been ordered to furnish no supplies to the allies.

THE NEWS BY THE FULTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 22d of August, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Fulton's* advices have been already very briefly telegraphed. They are not so late by one day as those brought by the *City of Manchester*, and telegraphed from Cape Race to yesterday morning's TIMES.

It is confirmed that 1,500 Garibaldians had landed in Calabria, and had joined 2,000 insurgents. They had all withdrawn to the mountains.

The Messina correspondent of the *Patrie* estimates that by the 13th of August, 17,000 Garibaldians must have landed in Calabria.

Fifteen hundred men, with arms and 200 tents, said to have come from Sardinia, had been gradually landed at Naples, but were compelled by the Royal Guard to reëmbark. It was suspected that their intention was to assist in the construction of barricades, in the event of an insurrection breaking out.

Official advices received from Naples assert that the Neapolitan troops on the Calabrian coasts fired, on the evening of the 14th inst., upon a brig coming from Malta, loaded with arms and ammunition. The vessel stranded, and was taken by the Neapolitans.

Preparations for the defence of Naples were being vigorously continued.

A telegram from Genoa states that Col. COSENZ, with 4,000 volunteers, had quitted Taormina, and had taken the direction of the mainland.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"The friends of Italy will be glad to learn that GARIBALDI'S plans for occupying Naples are proceeding with the utmost success. Towards the end of next week the public may expect important news. Not less than 8,000 men of GARIBALDI'S national army are now in the continental dominions."

Commercial men in France are becoming more and more alarmed at GARIBALDI'S progress. They fear that the Emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians, should the success of the revolutionary party produce a conflict with Austria, in defence of her Italian possessions.

The *Military Gazette*, of Turin, states that Bologna, which it considers the key of Central Italy, is now completely fortified, and in a state to resist any siege.

The *Times* correspondent says that when the *Veloce* gave itself up to the Sicilian Government there was a great sum of money on board, a portion of which belonged to American citizens. At the instance of Mr. CHANDLER, United States Minister at this Court, this has been recovered.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the understanding between Austria and Prussia come to at Töplitz, and the reality of which nobody now seems to entertain a doubt, has produced a feeling of uneasiness in

ments in the *Nord* in reference to the points determined upon in the Interview at Töplitz as pure inventions.

The great Powers, in conformity with the wish of the English Cabinet, have agreed to discontinue all further negotiations for including Spain in their number.

The British Fortifications bill has passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

In regard to the prorogation of Parliament, the London *Observer* of the 20th says:

"The House of Commons will adjourn probably on Saturday for three or four days, to allow the Lords to assent to the formal stages of the remaining business, and to send the commission for proroguing Parliament for the Queen's signature, which will itself take three whole days. The calculations, therefore, now are, that the prorogation can take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst."

A fearful fire took place at the West-street wharf, near London Bridge, on Friday, the 18th inst., destroying property of exceeding value.

The "Gridiron" at Milford Haven, for the beaching of the *Great Eastern*, is now nearly completed. The whole structure will cost upwards of £1,000.

Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE is at present traveling through Lincolnshire, and seems very assiduous in collecting all the information he can on the peaceful topics, science and art, to which his mind has long been devoted.

A bronze statue of the late Arctic hero, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, is about to be erected at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the birth-place of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The wheat in districts to the southeast of Paris, where the crop has been gathered in, is more or less injured, and the new wheat offered for sale in those markets is unfit for millers' use. The wheat in Beance, Brie, Normandy, Picardy, the northern and western departments, and even in the south, will be more or less injured.

The motive for the assassination of Prince DANIELO, of Montenegro, originated in the opposition to the war party, which aims at the complete independence of Montenegro. Fears are entertained that serious consequences may result from the assassination of the Prince. Great agitation already prevails in Montenegro, and fresh collisions between the Montenegrins and the Turks are expected.

Alarming accounts have been received in St. Petersburg of the appearance of locusts in some of the southern provinces. The wheat crop has suffered.

The national Hungarian *fête* day (Aug. 20) passed off in Pesth in perfect tranquillity.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Gen. Garibaldi and his Plans—Naples, Rome and Venetia.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

The public are more than usually curious to-day about the movements of GARIBALDI. The Dictator suddenly left Messina eight days ago, after addressing the citizens of the town a speech on the necessity of harmonious and energetic action in order to maintain the liberty they had acquired. It has been asserted and denied that during this time he has been at Naples. It is also said that he has been up and down the Calabrian coast, inspecting the country for a landing-place, and at this moment he is positively reported at the Island of Sardinia. A few hundred men of the Sicilian army, under the command of Capt. MISSORI, have certainly landed on the Calabrian coast, and after an engagement with the Royalists retreated to the mountains. Dr. BERTANI, GARIBALDI's agent at Genoa, has been at Messina with the Dictator, but has returned home, and, it is said, discontinued the enrollment of volunteers.

Now what do all these movements mean? In Piedmont they are regarded as a sign of peace, but we are not told where the peace is to come from, what is to be its motive or its basis. The probability is, as we look over the ground from this point of view, that GARIBALDI did inspect the coast with a view of ascertaining not so much where he could best land, for the coast is well known to him, but to learn the number and distribution of the enemy's troops, their means of defence, the attitude of the citizens and of the soldiers. After having satisfied himself on these points he tried to cut out a Neapolitan man-of-war lying near Naples and failed, and then started to the Island of Sardinia, to meet the last installment of volunteers from Genoa. The evidence is tolerably positive that GARIBALDI is therefore to-day at Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, organizing the new recruits, with a view to leading them soon into action.

With these facts before us, we think we can divine the programme that is to be followed out. While the army at Messina is to cross for the most part the Straits, and to march upon Naples from the south, GARIBALDI will fall at the proper moment upon Naples with the northern division of the army, and attempt to take the place by a single stroke. This appears at least to be the design. We hear indeed that MISSORI has been followed across the Straits by five or six thousand men, and although the fact is not yet official, we see no reason to doubt it. At the same time, it may be that GARIBALDI is causing false reports to be published in regard to the number of men concentrating in Calabria, in order to deceive the enemy, and gain time to shift nearly all his Sicilian army north to Cagliari, and from there to suddenly fall upon Naples with nearly his entire army. He has an excellent precedent for such a manœuvre in the success of that of the Emperor NAPOLEON last Summer on the Ticino. It would certainly be impossible to execute such a stratagem if the Neapolitan navy did its duty; but when we see GARIBALDI's men at Messina cross and recross the Straits at pleasure, as they have done several times since they have been at Messina, and when we see that GARIBALDI himself goes sailing about in all security in the waters of Naples, we may be permitted to doubt that his Majesty's navy is either loyal or effective.

We learn at the same time that the King is concentrating troops at Naples with a view of defending the capital to the last. The Abruzzes territory has been nearly evacuated by the demands for Naples, and the same may be said of the other districts, with the exception of Calabria. But secret agents are constantly at work with the soldiers, and no reliance can be placed by the Government on their fidelity. The probability is that they will fight just so long as they have a good shelter, and stand a chance of saving their lives. We may, therefore, soon expect to see Naples in the hands of GARIBALDI without any serious loss of life.

The difficulty presented by the Roman States grows more and more perplexing. Dr. BERTANI's business with GARIBALDI seems to have been principally this. The Piedmontese Government really seems anxious that GARIBALDI should not attack Umbria and the Marches, and since the cabinet of VICTOR EMANUEL can have no reasons of its own for such a desire we are obliged to look beyond Turin for the motive, and we naturally arrive at NAPOLEON. But NAPOLEON must know that the new State cannot exist peaceably with Rome intervening between its two sections, nor without the ancient and natural capital of the Italian empire. The situation would be anomalous and unnatural, and we believe NAPOLEON would be one of the first to recognise the validity of the argument, and to seek to remedy it. It is certain, so far as regards the Roman question, that its solution depends upon the Emperor of France, and with the sentiments which he has published to the world on this subject GARIBALDI would perhaps do well not to try to force the solution, but to leave it to NAPOLEON. The temporal power of the Pope is condemned to a speedy death, and LAMORICIERE cannot save it.

The worst difficulty in the way of Italian unity is Venetia. Austria will spend her last man in the maintenance of her power in this province, and yet such is the confidence in the power of GARIBALDI that his success in an attack on Venetia is talked of by Italians at least as a matter of course. So far as the city of Venice is concerned, the task will not be so difficult; but unfortunately, there are other cities in Venetia than Venice, and one need only recollect Verona and Mantua to see that the work is scarcely commenced at the fall of Venice.

We have every reason to believe that the sympathies of the French Government are still with the cause of Italian unity, and that with a show of resistance on the surface, there is an understanding between Paris and Turin which will bring affairs to the much desired termination. MALAKOFF.

THE INVASION OF NAPLES.

LANDING OF 18,000 GARIBALDIANS IN CALABRIA.

Correspondence of La Patrie.

MESSINA, Monday, Aug. 13.

Yesterday, about 5½ o'clock, P. M. the *Veloce*, which had been undergoing repairs at Palermo, rejoined GARIBALDI at FAVO. It had on board a large number of volunteers, who at once placed themselves under the orders of the Dictator.

The Sicilian army is now disposed in five steamers. Last night, towards 3½ o'clock, the *Veloce* steamed for the coast of Calabria, and disembarked from eight to nine thousand men, who immediately joined the volunteers, who landed two days ago.

It seems that they lost no time, for four hours after we heard canon to the south of Scylla, which fort they doubtless attacked.

This evening there will be another departure of Garibaldians. At least five thousand will be landed in Calabria.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The deluge of telegrams, more or less contradictory or improbable, which reach Paris from Turin and Naples, serve but to confuse the public mind, and to increase the already-existing distrust of whatever proceeds from those very suspicious sources. The general tenor, however, of the news received fully justifies the belief that we shall very shortly hear of GARIBALDI's *having attempted or effected a landing on a large scale.* Any hour we may now receive such intelligence, and speculations on the subject would be unprofitable, since, in all probability, they would be forestalled by the event.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

GARIBALDI appears to have cut the telegraph in the Neapolitan States most effectually, for, though events of as great importance as ever occurred in the history of the world are very probably taking place at this moment, the news of this evening is a blank. The only dish that the *Pays* is able to serve up to its hungry expectants of "Latest Intelligence," is that although the Neapolitan army exhibits the utmost devotion to the Royal cause, the superior officers have told the King, with much urgency, that they hope he will remain among them, and not run away to Gaeta, as the Camarilla wishes him to do.

From the London Chronicle.

By dispatches just received from Naples, we learn that GARIBALDI stood ready to cross the Pharo of Messina. He had engaged a number of boats, each capable of carrying on the average fifty men, and it was reckoned that he would thus throw over a force of 8,000. The army and marine of Naples were greatly demoralized—the navy particularly. The King, it is said, was so indignant that he had ordered Admiral GARZOLO into prison. Instead of obeying, the Admiral repaired to the Council of State, complaining of the step as "unconstitutional," and the other Ministers supported their colleage. The military officers whom the King consulted on the emergency had reported to His Majesty, that if GARIBALDI were to land at Reggio alone, he would find more than a corporal and four men to oppose him. By a responsible channel we learn a coming event of great importance. It is said that His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse is about to publish a letter to VICTOR EMANUEL in which he will avow himself "the first subject of the King of Italy."

DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI FROM SICILY.

Correspondence of the London News.

MESSINA, Monday, August 13.

GARIBALDI has gone away—on a reconnoissance, it is supposed—some say to Palermo. It is very probable that both stories are true; at all events one fact is certain, the Dictator went on board one of the steamers, the *Washington*, and crossing to about mid-way in the strait, very leisurely reconnoitered the coast. He has always a glass in his hands. On Wednesday, the evening of which MISSORI's expedition started, I had an interview with him on board the *City of Aberdeen*. He was busily scanning a Neapolitan steamer passing at the time, the officers of which were on the bridge and paddle-boxes, all pointing their telescopes at the *Faro*, but little thinking the formidable GARIBALDI himself was so near them. He remarked to me, in his quiet, careful way of speaking, "I think that the officers on board that steamer will distinguish our batteries." I replied that there was not a doubt of it, particularly the two-gun battery, whose guns, 68-pounders, were made rather conspicuous by the bright brass tompions then shining with the reflection of the sun. After a little while he spoke of the Faro, observing that "this is a very commanding position." We then had some more conversation respecting the features of the locality and the advantages it offered for the purpose to which he devoted it. The general remained a short time on the poop, when he took up some things—articles of attire—and went into the cabin. There were some friends and a few of his general staff on deck at time.

On leaving Sicily GARIBALDI announced his departure in the following address to the National Guard of Messina, delivered from the balcony of his house:

"I am summoned elsewhere by my duty, and must quit you, O Sicilians! It is now time for Sicily to think seriously and vigorously of her own defence. Yes, you must henceforth defend yourselves alone against whoever may attack you! I have done for you all that was possible for me to do. At present Italy requires that I should go elsewhere. Diplomacy has not been able to check me, and I will positively not come to a compromise with it."

It was in the *Washington*, that GARIBALDI left, having 1,000 men with him.

According to *La Patrie*, GARIBALDI was at Cagliari in Sardinia on the 17th ult. The *Gazetta di Torino*, on the other hand, says that the General, in the *Washington*, was at the Island of Madeleine, which he left for Palermo on the 15th.

AUSTRIAN SCHEMES.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, Aug. 18.

I repeat to you what I said about a supposed threatening note from Austria to our Government; no such note exists. It is very true that two days ago the supposition of their being such a note was more general than ever, because Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, the Prussian Envoy, had an audience of the King, when it was said he presented the Austrian note, accompanying it with another from his own Government. But the Count merely made a family communication, by announcing officially, in accordance with etiquette, the birth of a Princess, and politics were not touched upon the whole time the audience lasted. But I must not refrain here from observing that if there are no notes there have been plenty of signs for a long time past that *Austria is preparing not only to defend what she holds in Italy, but to regain what she has lost.* We know that such intentions and hopes actually exist, by means of letters forwarded to us by friendly States; we see an indication of it in the title of "Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom" heading the Austrian official documents, which immediately after the Villafranca business merely had the heading of "Venetia;" we know it from the confessions of emissaries who have been arrested from time to time, and from documents that have found their way to us from other parts of Italy. The Court of Rome is in a strict league with Austria for this object and end, and we have obtained some most valuable information since the celebrated interview at Töplitz. We know that a coalition against France was there broached, and that it was resolved to make an approach toward England, and "make use of her without trusting her"—these are the very words that by an indiscretion were blabbed in a letter written in Bavaria. To this combination the Pope would lend all the weapons in his spiritual armory; Prussia, Austria and some of the minor Powers would supply the soldiers; England money and ships—supposing Russia keeps obstinately aloof from the movement. The first move in Italy would be made by preaching communism; in other words, by appealing there to the most brutal passions. Impossible schemes, and vain hopes, you will say. It is not very likely that England will give money to help Austria and the Pope; it is not very likely that Italy will swallow the bait of communism. But the schemes and hopes exist for all that, and from such schemes and hopes we shall soon see disturbances ensue, over which we trust, nevertheless, to obtain the most signal triumph.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

In spite of denials from various quarters, the *Débats* still clings to the Austrian note said to have been addressed to the Sardinian Government. I informed you some days ago that none such had been received at Turin, and I have not since had reason to change my opinion. The *Débats* seems disposed to attach weight to a paragraph in a Turin journal, which it refers to as "the journal of M. DE CAVOUR." The paper in question will be rather surprised to learn that it is honored with the confidence of the Sardinian Premier. It probably suits the convenience of the *Débats* to assume it to be so, just as it deems it advisable, in the same article, to call Sir CHARLES NAPIER "the most illustrious adversary of French policy in Syria." Decidedly *Le Débats baisse*. It is neither candid nor clever. We miss the more adroit pens of PARADOL and LEMOINE.

PANIC IN NAPLES.

Correspondence of the Times.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

I cannot describe to you the panic which has taken possession of the people. We have a second 4th of May this morning, for the whole population are swarming out, and every kind of household furniture is to be met with. Truth to say, the appearance of things is not likely to calm the nerves of the timid. Sentinels stand at the corner of every street; large bodies of troops and of the National Guard are patrolling the city. Many are bivouacked in the squares, where they have spent the night, and artillery is in the streets. Things, I repeat, look very ugly. Half-an-hour after midnight we were startled by hearing several rounds of cannon in the direction of Castellamare, but as yet I have not heard the details. An attack was made, I am told, on the ship-of-the-line the *Monarca*, which is nearly ready for sea. I have since gathered these details. The *Veloce* arrived at midnight in the port of Castellamare, stem on towards the *Monarca*. Two boatloads of men proceeded one to the stern, the other to the bows. A hawser was cut; the chain cable resisted the efforts of the men, one of whom exclaimed "*E impossibile.*" The sentinel hearing it, gave the alarm, and shots were fired on both sides. the Garibaldini crying out, "*Viva Italia!*" "*Viva Garibaldi!*" the others responding, "*Viva il Rè!*" The fort opened fire, but with what effect I cannot tell. Finally, the *Veloce* withdrew behind the British and French ships-of-war stationed there. A boat from each vessel went ashore to make inquiries into the affair, and returning induced the *Veloce* to leave. Capt. ACTON, of the *Monarca*, is wounded, some say mortally; two or three men are wounded, and, some add, two killed.

I may not ascertain the decision of the Ministry before I close this, but I may give it almost as certain that the city will be in a state of siege to-day, under the custody of the National Guard. The military, with the exception of a small body, will leave the city. The fact is, I believe, that a reactionary plot has been discovered, at the head of which was the Count of Aquila. The Countess and her family went on board a Brazilian vessel of war during the night, and his Royal Highness is now on board his yacht. He has instructions which he is to open when ten miles at sea. On board the *Pausilippo*, which arrived yesterday with DUMAS, there were only 1,500 muskets intended for Sicily, but a number of cases of revolvers consigned to a French gentleman here for Prince LUIGI. The Government had telegraphic warning of the fact, and the landing of them was prohibited. In the Ministry they have been busy arranging the best points of the capital for the concentration of the National Guard.

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—After Post.

The Count of Aquila and all his family have been sent out of Naples to-day, the residence of the Count here being considered inconsistent with public order. A conspiracy has been discovered, in a reactionary sense, of which he was the head. Naples is as sad as a small Scotch town on a Sunday—shops all shut, and people leaving as fast as they can. I have just telegraphed the state of siege.

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

From the London Times.

The fate of Italy for the present, and no one can presume to say for how long, depends upon the answer which will be given to a very simple question, What are the ultimate intentions of GARIBALDI, and of the party of which he is the leader? We know where they begin; we want to know where they intend to stop. If we could get an answer to this question, it would not be difficult to cast the horoscope of the Italian Peninsula. There are four Powers whose opinions will have more or less weight in deciding the future destiny of Italy. France, Austria, Sardinia, and the revolutionary movement as represented by GARIBALDI, all assert their claim to be considered, and all can, in some degree, influence the momentous result. The notion of an Italian Federation, with the Pope at its head, which played so considerable a part in the Treaty of Villafranca, seems to be finally and definitely abandoned. From the time that a single State had obtained possession of all Northern Italy and of the Legations, from the time that the great Powers suffered those Legations to cast off the yoke of the Pope, and abstract from him one-third of his temporal dominions, and from the time that it became evident the feud between the Bourbons of Naples and their people was irreconciliable, all prospect of an Italian Federation based on an order of things which belonged so entirely to the past was swept away. Italy gained this at least,—that the destinies of one part were much more closely united with the destinies of the others than before, and that the whole country, even though it had not attained perfect unity, seemed likely to stand or perish together. It was quite clear that there was, within Italy itself, no power strong enough to enforce the establishment of a Federal system, and that if left to herself, the tendency of the whole Peninsula would be to fall under a single Government. How earnest Austria was for peace, and how little disposed, for the moment at least, to interfere in the internal affairs of those parts of Italy which did not belong to her, she had shown by the Treaty at Villafranca, and still more clearly by her assent at Zurich to modifications of that Treaty, designed expressly to revoke the protection promised, in the first instance, to the rulers of Parma, of Modena, and of Tuscany. It seemed, at that time at least, tolerably clear that Austria had resigned any attempt to interfere with the Government of Italy beyond the frontiers of Venetia, and that she was prepared to witness with real or affected indifference the revolutions of States now so remotely connected with her. Sardinia, on the other hand, had everything to gain from a course of annexation, provided that this annexation should be so conducted as to give Austria no just cause for future apprehension, and to respect whatever portion of the Roman territory France might choose as the seat of her occupation. In the interests of Austria and Piedmont there did not appear, therefore, to be anything irreconcilable. Their positions were clear and well defined, and there seemed no reason to apprehend that they would depart from them.

The position of France was a great deal more complicated, owing mainly to the tortuous nature of the policy she had pursued. With what precise motives the French Emperor took up arms to liberate Italy, it is not very easy to divine. Whatever those motives were, we do not think that they included among them the first and most obvious result of his policy—a change in the balance of power in Europe. By the state of things which existed before the late war, Italy was indeed reduced to a geographical expression. Austria had enough power to prevent the Princes of Italy from exercising influence on the affairs of Europe, and those Princes retained enough independence to prevent them from adding materially to the strength of the Austrian Empire. But united under a single head, they form a State of considerable influence, and one that cannot be neglected in the estimates of European power. VICTOR EMANUEL has now twelve millions of subjects, and should Naples be added to his dominions will have at least twenty millions. France has naturally no wish to raise up such a State close beside her, but then she does not desire to undo her own work. The Emperor wishes to humble the Pope, but a respect for the opinion and the religion of his people does not permit the Emperor to destroy him. These things give his policy the appearance, and often the reality of vacillation. But we shall not, perhaps, be wrong in assuming that so long as no other Power intervenes, France will be content to allow the drama of Italian liberation to be played out by Italian hands. Meanwhile Austria and Prussia have met at Toplitz, and have resolved that, so long as Venetia remains untouched, they will abstain from intervention in Italian affairs; but that, should any attack be made on this remaining province of Austria, they will make common cause in her defence. What, then, are the projects of GARIBALDI and the revolution which he personifies? From the subordinate position of a partisan leader, clearing the front of the French and beating up the quarters of the Austrians, he has raised himself by his gallantry and enterprise to a position in which he may fairly be ranked among those influences which dispose of the destiny of that country which he has loved so well and served so truly. He is fettered by no treaty obligations, by no dynastic traditions. The nature of his position relieves him from the necessity of following anything except the dictates of his own judgment and the suggestions of his own genius. Kings and Emperors are small indeed beside a man who, with nothing to rely on but his name, his intelligence, and his courage, has found means to raise himself to a position which places in his hands, as we can easily show, the future destinies of Italy. We know not what are GARIBALDI's intentions, but, if we are to judge of them from what reaches us, we regard them with more apprehension than hope. He is said to view the conquest of Sicily only as a stepping-stone to the conquest of Naples, and the united force of Sicily and Naples as the means for working out the deliverance of the patrimony of St. Peter, if not of Rome itself, from the sovereignty of the Pope. Thus lord of Southern Italy, he purposes, it is said, to attack the Austrian Empire, probable by creating a revolutionary movement in Hungary, and never to sheathe his sword till Italy, including the province of Venetia, shall acknowledge the single sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL.

If this plan has much of the daring, it has also much of the extravagance, of genius. For ourselves, we have not the slightest objection that GARIBALDI should advance as far as he can go, encountering merely Italian opposition. If he shall overthrow the kingdom of Naples, he will deliver one of the finest portions of the earth from a cruel and hypocritical tyranny. If he shall wrest the patrimony of St. Peter from the Pope, he will free a people possessed of many noble qualities from the yoke of a degrading theocracy. If the people thus delivered choose to aggregate themselves to the subjects of VICTOR EMANUEL, we can have nothing to say against it, except that we fear they are creating a Power out of such discordant elements that it must rely for unity on the overpowering strength of its Executive, and forego all hopes of a representative Government according to our sense of the word. These things GARIBALDI may do in all probability without drawing down upon himself the armed interference of France or of Austria. Let him draw the line here, and he may reasonably hope to leave to posterity a name that will rank with EPAMINONDAS or ARATUS in ancient, with TELL or WASHINGTON in modern story. Let him go beyond this, and he will be brought at once into collision with the resources, the discipline, and the valor of an army before which his raw and tumultuary forces will vanish like an exhalation. The stake is not equal. If Austria is to set Venetia on one side, and GARIBALDI and all the rest of Italy on the other, success would add something to his laurels, but failure would be absolute destruction. Unless GARIBALDI shall be able to storm those formidable fortresses before which the Emperor of the French at the head of his victorious legions recoiled, he will find himself, even if assisted openly and with all his force by the King of Piedmont, driven gradually back, stripped of town after town and province after province, till nothing be left of the great monument of Italian liberty except the glory of its rise and the disgrace of its extinction.

THE CLEMENCY OF THE POPE.

From the Opinione Nationale.

We receive from Rome numerous letters, which all agree in contradicting the news circulated by several journals that all the political prisoners belonging to the Romagnas have been released. The fact is, that they all, without a single exception, remain in irons. Some few prisoners (the *Opinione* gives their names) were set at liberty on June 24, but none of them were from the Romagnas. Of these very few, almost all had but a very weeks or days to remain in prison before the term of their sentences would expire, and the majority returned to their families afflicted with incurable diseases contracted during their confinement. "What matters?" said the priest, "we have done our best to save their souls!" A favorite device of the Roman Government when it wishes to gain credit for clemency is to remit an illusory portion of a heavy sentence, particularly in cases where the recipient of the favor has already suffered so much that he is not likely to live to enjoy it. For example, four years have been struck off the sentence of hard labor to which young MEZZOPERRI, of Tocli, was condemned. But he is now nothing but a living skeleton stretched upon a bed of suffering. He was once a rich merchant. Since his imprisonment he has learnt the death of his father (who died of grief), of his two sons, and the utter ruin of his house. His young and beautiful wife has been obliged to go out to service to provide for the sustenance of his only remaining child. In most countries when a criminal is thought to deserve more than twenty years' imprisonment he is sentenced for life, or sometimes, which is more humane, to death. But here forty years of the galleys is quite a common thing. But this is not all; political vengeance inflicts a sentence of fifteen or twenty years in irons even after death. In these cases the skeleton of the prisoner, when he dies, is kept unburied and in irons. When the Pope thinks it desirable to show mercy, the number of years of imprisonment remitted is deduced, in the first instance, from those to be suffered after death, so that many whose names are paraded as instances of his Holiness' clemency have no hope but to die in the galleys, and have no other ground for rejoicing than this—that the fetters will be removed from their bones while their rottenness is in a somewhat less advanced state than they were originally led to anticipate. There is no country in the world but Rome where these refinements of cruelty are indulged in. To conclude with an individual case—GIOVANNI LUCENTI, a Roman, now lies in prison, working out a sentence of 36 years in irons. He was a prosperous tradesman, and the father of a large family, whom he brought up in the enjoyment of ease and comfort. The Pope has just granted him a remission of 25 months out of his 36 years! What a mockery! LUCENTI, since he has been in prison, has lost a leg and an eye, has become deaf in one ear, has a tumor in his liver, a chronic disease of the chest, and a squamose affection of the epigastrium. Is not this killing by slow torture?

Colored Passengers and Cunard Steamers.

From the London News.

Our readers will remember the case of Mrs. PUTNAM, a lady of color, whose treatment on board the *Europa* mail packet, on her passage to England from America, in November, 1859, was the subject of a correspondence with Sir SAMUEL CUNARD, which appeared in our columns. In a letter, received within the last few days, Mrs. PUTNAM writes that she and her party, during the whole passage to the United States, on her return voyage by the *Arabia*, were admitted to all the rights and privileges of first-class passengers, without opposition on the part of any one, even though shareholders were on board, or any failure in that courteous treatment which was their due. She speaks also of the polite and kind attention of some of her fellow-passengers. It is possible, therefore, for the directors of the Cunard Company so to instruct the captains of their vessels as to insure to all persons the full enjoyment of their purchased accommodation, while under their care, and to preserve the official flag of Her Majesty's mail packets from being dishonored by subserviency to the unrighteous prejudices of foreigners.

The Tomb of Theodore Parker.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

The Swiss Protestant Cemetery, under the shade of Cypress trees and the grey old walls of Florence, is interesting to Americans as well as to pilgrims from other countries where the religion of LUTHER and other Reformers prevails. There the dust of a number of our countrymen, cut off while far away from friends and home, has found its last repose. The body of THEODORE PARKER lies in that hallowed inclosure. He was the last one buried, and probably the most illustrious of all who rest there. I remember to have heard a foreigner—who knows our country well—say, when THEODORE PARKER died, "It seems to me, that in his death, America has lost her most brilliant intellect." That there is truth in such an opinion we are all inclined to acknowledge. A simple and tasteful monument has just been put up at the grave. It bears this inscription:

THEODORE PARKER,
Born at Lexington, Mass.,
United States of America,
Aug. 24, 1810.
Died at Florence, May 10, 1860.

Mr. PARKER exerted all his remaining energies to reach Florence, so that in a purer atmosphere he might die, and not draw his last breath in the suffocating air of Rome. Here he will rest peacefully and well until, perhaps, some day, when the great warfare of which he was one of the grandest champions, is ended, the city which he loved so well will claim his dust, and give it no unworthy burial.

Telegraph Between France and the United States.

The advantage to France of having a telegraphic cable laid down between her own coasts and those of the United States, is pointed out by the *Constitutionnel*, in an article which directs attention to the principal conditions of the convention passed between the Minister of the Interior and the Company represented by MM. ROWETT, CONNEAU and CURTIS. After observing that the establishment of a telegraphic communication between the two countries must have the effect of increasing the movement of affairs in a very decided manner, and must promote the prosperity of the French markets, the article proceeds in the following terms:

"The Company engages, for the guarantee of a minimum revenue of 1,050,000 francs during fifty years, to lay down, within three years, a sub-marine electric telegraph between the coasts of France and the United States, with a station at Newfoundland, and another, if thought desirable, in one of the Azores. Other lines may be added, if deemed necessary, and on the same conditions. The amount of the commercial movement between France and the United States being constantly increasing, it is believed that the guaranteed minimum of interest is by no means excessive, and that the Company may reasonably expect to realize much higher profits. Every precaution, however, has been taken to prevent loss to the Treasury. The guarantee of the Government only begins from the day on which the telegraph shall be in regular operation and placed at the disposal of the public. Till then, the undertaking is altogether a private speculation; the company finds all the funds necessary for laying down the cable and organizing the service; it does this at its own risk and peril, and is alone responsible in case of failure. In this eminently French undertaking, the Minister of the Interior has been careful to protect the interests of French industry. A special clause has been inserted in the convention, providing that the cable shall be manufactured in France. Nothing now remains but to execute the project, and that operation will not be long delayed. The convention only allows the company one year to begin the works, by which time one-fourth of the cable must be ready."

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA.

His Reception and Speech at Richmond—The Breckinridge Men Alive—Speech of Roger A. Pryor—Pistol and Bowie-Knife Street Fight.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

The advent of Senator DOUGLAS in Virginia, has greatly increased the power and spirit of his partisans. Everywhere his presence is hailed with enthusiasm; his speeches are listened to by immense multitudes, and are producing quite a revolution among his Democratic opponents. Since the adhesion of Gov. LETCHER, I have heard of several other important conversions, among them Hon. J. H. MILLSON, the member of Congress from Norfolk. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and has now declared for DOUGLAS. Besides Senators FOOT and DOUGLAS, several distinguished men are stumping the State for the "Little Giant," while Senators HUNTER and MASON are reposing in silent dignity, and Ex-Governor WISE is occupying himself in making and sailing miniature boats for the amusement of his children. So that unless Mr. BRECKINRIDGE makes a descent upon the Old Dominion, I fear his case will be hopeless.

The *entrée* of Mr. DOUGLAS into this city last night forcibly reminded me of KOSSUTH's reception in New-York. He arrived late in the afternoon, in the Petersburgh train, and was received at the depôt by the President and officers of the Douglas Association and a large concourse of citizens. As soon as he appeared upon the platform of the car, a shout of welcome rent the air, and amid the cheers of the people and the music of the Armory Band, he was conducted to an open barouche drawn by four horses whose heads were decorated by soldiers' plumes. The Senator was roughly dressed—his enormous head being covered by an old slouch hat, and his general appearance more like that of a weary, way-worn, backwoods traveler, seeking repose from the toil and dust of the road, than like that of a distinguished statesman about to receive a splendid ovation. No procession was formed as the "triumphal car" moved along the streets, but a dense mass of humanity, each individual eager to catch a glimpse of the "Little Giant," so completely surrounded it, that its progress was very slow, while the windows and doors, and every available spot were filled by anxious and excited observers; and thus the cavalcade proceeded down Main-street to the St. Charles Hotel, where the Committee had engaged rooms for their distinguished guest. Arrived at the hotel, Mr. DOUGLAS escaped from the crowd and entered his private room, but the thousands who were outside were determined to see him again, and vociferously demanded his reappearance. A member of the Committee urged him to repair to the State House Square, where they would soon see and hear him—but they were not to be refused, and at last Mr. DOUGLAS appeared upon the balcony, amid a deafening shout of welcome. He uttered a few words of thanks for his cordial reception and retired. It was now dark, and the streets were soon cleared, and the thousands repaired to the Square, where, at 8 o'clock, Mr. DOUGLAS addressed them. It would be unnecessary to give you his speech, as it contained but few new ideas or arguments; it was, however, an able and ingenious vindication of his Popular Sovereignty doctrine, and forcibly illustrated the danger of sustaining the disorganizers and disunionists.

There were at least 8,000 people within sound of his voice, and I presume every sentence was heard by them—so still and orderly was this packed throng.

The meeting over, Mr. DOUGLAS retired to his hotel, but not to his pillow, for his political friends sat down with him to a hasty supper, where eating and drinking and speaking continued until after midnight, when, after having had a good time generally, they gave three cheers for DOUGLAS and the Union, and *felt* any number of groans for the Yancey-Breckinridge disunionists, whom they are resolved to defeat.

The Breckinridge Party had an immense meeting to-night at the Metropolitan Hall, which was addressed by Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR. There was much enthusiasm, and Mr. PRYOR made an able and eloquent address. He is a young man of great promise, and possesses rare powers of elocution. The contest between these two parties is waxing warmer and warmer every day, but which will poll the larger vote it is now impossible to say.

The Bell and Everett Party, also, had a large meeting to-night at the City Hall, where they expected to hear Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN, the late Whig candidate for Governor, and also to make preparations for the dedication of their immense Club-house.

An hour ago, about 11½ o'clock, the usual quiet of our streets was disturbed by the meeting of two fast young men, each accompanied by a few friends, who commenced hostilities by firing at each other. Several shots were exchanged, when one of the combatants, armed with a revolver and a Bowie-knife, retreated into a neighboring gambling-house, where he was pursued by the other, when a desperate struggle ensued, in which weapons were freely drawn, but quiet was restored before they were used. When the contest was over, both parties ascertained that they were badly wounded, and their friends conveyed them to their respective residences. An abandoned woman is said to have been the cause of the quarrel. V.

DOUGLAS IN MARYLAND.

Great Preparations for his Reception in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS will speak at Frederick City to-morrow, when a great turnout is expected. He will arrive in Baltimore on Thursday, and will speak here on Thursday night. His friends are making great exertions to give him an imposing reception. A Committee of two hundred has been appointed to receive him officially on his arrival, and make all necessary arrangements for the evening demonstration. Considerable excitement is manifested in anticipation of the event. W.

A PLEA FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Speech of Hon. Wm. B. Reed, in Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

A ratification meeting was held at the Breckinridge, Lane and Foster head-quarters, in Philadelphia, last evening. Hon. WM. B. REED, formerly United States Minister to China, made the leading address, of which the following is a brief sketch:

Mr. REED, by way of introduction, referred to the taunts which had been thrown out regarding the silence of the Breckinridge leaders in Pennsylvania. He did not claim this distinction, but he had no reason for concealing his opinions, and he intended to state frankly, why he thought Mr. BRECKINRIDGE deserving the support of Pennsylvanians. Regarding Mr. DOUGLAS, he had no words of offence to utter. His relations with him had always been very friendly, though they had not been intimate; but when his supporters were importing speakers into Pennsylvania, who likened the President to TIBERIUS, and compared his approaching retirement to the infamies of CAPREÆ, and who denounced by name the Attorney-General of the United States, he asked to be excused from all association with such a leader or such partisans. "For the supporters of BELL and EVERETT," said Mr. REED, "we have great consideration, but we have no bids to make to them." Had it not been for the split in the Democratic Party a conservative combination might have been formed before this time, and the speaker hoped that it would be effected previous to the election.

Passing from all side issues, Mr. REED claimed that the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was a concession to Pennsylvania and the conservative sentiment of the Union; referred to the reason assigned by the New-York *Post* for Mr. SEWARD's failure to receive the nomination; that thousands of his friends were thrown into consternation by the corruption in the last State Legislature. Either reason the speaker considered sufficient to account for the Convention throwing Mr. SEWARD overboard and nominating Mr. LINCOLN. He then proceeded to discuss some grave objections to Mr. LINCOLN which had been revealed since his nomination. There was in politics, he thought, a sect which answered to the "Progressive Friends" in the religious world,—he meant Progressive Republicans, and to this class Mr. LINCOLN belonged. To prove this Mr. REED quoted the impromptu speech made by Mr. LINCOLN at the Springfield demonstration; from Mr. SEWARD's recent speech in Boston; from the "Republican Campaign Hand Book" and from a late speech made by CARL SCHURZ in St. Louis. In all these expressions Mr. REED discovered progress toward the irrepressible conflict proclaimed by Mr. SEWARD at Rochester in 1856, and "the beginning of the end of Slavery as an institution anywhere." In his recent speech in Boston Mr. Seward intimated, that one of the great results of a Republican triumph would be that the President should send abroad, as the diplomatic representatives of the country, individuals who, unlike those who for many years have filled those posts, would concur in the general sentiment of reprobation of Slavery all over the civilized world; in other words, those who would relish Lord BROUGHAM's success, and VICTOR HUGO's insults, and take into close communion, on terms of social equality, any negro who might have the advantage of such sponsors. Now, with some opportunities of observation, said Mr. REED, I must be permitted to say that no such state of feeling or action exists as the Republican leader supposes. It seems to me that our representatives abroad, so far as I met them, found other things to do, or think or talk about, than Slavery or Anti-Slavery. As a general rule they are silent on the subject; and it will be an evil day when this silence is broken, and the traveler from South Carolina or Georgia finds his Arabassador an Abolition propagandist. Such, we are told, they are to be. But, gentlemen, in this connection I have one other experience which was most painful. Coming from the extreme East, where it was my misfortune to find too few of my countrymen, and approaching those lines of travel where the rich and the idle, and the cultivated Americans are found in great numbers, I looked to meet that sympathy with the spirit of our institutions, which nothing more intensifies than a long exile such as mine. Instead of which, the sentiment I encountered among my countrymen—many of the most intelligent and accomplished (generally, I admit, from one section of the United States)—was one I can only describe as disloyalty, the perverse sentimentalism which is the living spirit of this Anti-Slavery excitement—a sublimated sort of morality—an æsthetic communion with the unreal, and mor

not knowing the rules of the Association. The young man who interrupted him, then left the stand and resumed his seat. His name is JOSEPH FINK. He is said to be very intelligent, and was once an employe of Mr. PRYOR'S at the time that gentleman conducted the South newspaper. Up to this stage of the proceedings, Mr. PRYOR'S speech had been more argumentative than otherwise, but this interruption seemed to thoroughly arouse him, and burst after burst of eloquence followed in such rapid succession, that his friends became almost wild with enthusiasm, and shout upon shout fairly shook the building.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Hon. W. H. WELSH, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, has issued an address to the faithful. He reminds them of the approaching election, and says:

"Ever since the separation of the National Democracy at Baltimore, the State Committee has earnestly labored to promote the union of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania. It has sought no other object, it has struggled to produce no other result. When the chasm yawned that threatened to engulf the powerful organization which, in times past, has been able to contend successfully with the foes of the Constitution and the contemners of the equality of the States, the great heart of the American people was filled with dread, and the Democratic masses were overwhelmed with consternation. The Republican Party viewed our internecine warfare with ill-disguised delight. Its leaders, confident of success, boldly enunciated their dangerous and treasonable sentiments. The advocates of the odious doctrines of SEWARD, SUMNER, LINCOLN and JOHN BROWN, became reckless and defiant. They believed that the prestige of success which had crowned the labors of the Reading Convention was irrevocably broken, and they promptly made the Keystone State the field of their active and energetic exertions. On our soil the battle is to be fought, and with our people the victory or defeat must be accomplished.

In this emergency, the State Committee, actuated by feelings of patriotism, and prompted only by a wish to secure the triumph of the 'good old cause,' endeavored to agree upon a course of action that would enable the Democratic masses to unite upon one Electoral ticket, and thus permit them to make a common effort against the candidates of the Republican Party. After much deliberation, a plan of union was agreed upon, which, if faithfully executed, will, unquestionably, produce this patriotic result. In such a crisis it requires no words to prove the wisdom of any effort that will firmly consolidate the opposition to our common political enemy. It is simply a question between Republicanism and Democracy; and, as such, it is committed with confidence to the calm good sense of the people of Pennsylvania. It cannot be denied that the union of the Democratic Party will result in a brilliant triumph in October. On that initial battle all our energies must now be concentrated."

"NOTHING SHORTER."

Hon. E. S. SHORTER, one of the Breckinridge electors in Alabama, made a speech in Pike County lately, in which he took the position that upon the election of a Republican candidate in a sectional platform, by a sectional vote, he was for a dissolution of the Union.

—A fugitive slave was arrested last Thursday morning while at work on the farm of Michael Minch, near Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J. He did not seem at all reluctant to be returned to his master.

LAW REPORTS.

Contractors and their Pay.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

John Pettigrew vs. *Gustavus A. Smith.*—This is an application for an alternative *mandamus*, binding the Street Commissioner to certify to the performance of a certain amount of work claimed to have been done for the City by the plaintiff, or show cause why he does not comply with the order of the Court.

The plaintiff claims to have graded, regulated, &c., Third-avenue, above Thirty-sixth-street, under a contract with the Street Commissioner, and that for such services the City is indebted to him in the sum of about $31,000.

The contract was made with Street Commissioner Taylor, and Mr. Smith declines to certify to the fact that the labor has been done, on the ground that the contract under which Mr. Pettigrew did the work was unauthorized, and therefore void. It is claimed that the resolution authorizing the making of the contract was passed by the Common Council in two different years, and that it is consequently of no force. Also, that Mr. Pettigrew was not the lowest bidder for the work.

The matter now came up at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, but was finally postponed until the 11th inst., to accommodate plaintiff's counsel.

T. S. Morton and J. W. Edmonds for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

A Question of Practice.

"INCONVENIENCE" NO CAUSE FOR REFERENCE.

Thomas Hornby vs. *Daniel Sanford.*—The plaintiff in this case made an application to have the action referred, alleging that there was an accounting involved in the trial, and that he was in great need of his money, the receipt of which would be much delayed in case the action took its regular course on the calendar. The motion was made before Justice PIERREPONT, at Special Term of the Superior Court. The following opinion regarding the convenience of parties was rendered:

PIERREPONT, J.—This motion to take the cause from the Court and send it to a Referee is founded partly upon a suggestion that the trial will involve the examination of a long account, but more especially it is pressed upon the ground that the plaintiff will suffer inconvenience by the delay incident to a cause which is only reached in its regular order. It is often inconvenient for a plaintiff to wait for his money, and it is sometimes inconvenient for a defendant to pay it. But neither of these inconveniences is a legal ground for depriving either party of his right to a trial by jury of the issues of fact which the pleadings make. It is apparent that if the plaintiff comes into Court with his case properly prepared, the items of his demand can all be proved within an hour. The motion must be denied, and without costs.

Another Illegal Conviction at Special Sessions.

THE PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The People vs. *John Stanley.*—The prisoner was convicted of petit larceny at the Special Sessions, two Justices only sitting. He was now discharged by Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the ground that to make a conviction legal, the Special Sessions must be composed of three Justices.

In this opinion Justices Ingraham and Sutherland concur. Two or three similar cases have previously been stated in the TIMES.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The following wills have been admitted to probate: Mary Riley, John F. King, Michael Gill, Robert Potter, Ralph J. Bash, Sarah A. Riley, and Elihu Spencer. None of the wills of the above parties are of any interest, except that of Sarah A. Riley, which was contested, and was stated in the TIMES of 27th August. It will be remembered that the testatrix bequeathed $760, in sums of $100 each, to various charitable institutions of the City. It was for that reason that the will was contested.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*The People ex re'. George L. Stobt* vs. *James T. White et al.*—Motion denied without prejudice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 4.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	102	
4,000	Ill. Int., '47	106	
700	do	105	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90¾	
1,000	Vir. State 6s	91	
4,000	N. C. State 6s	99	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	81¾	
1,000	do	81¾	
3,000	La. State 6s	98	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	93	
8,500	City 6s, '70	95	
1,000	Mich. C. & P. ct. 1st M. S. Fund Con. Bds.	101	
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs	88	
500	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	61½	
1,000	Goshen L'n'h Bs	79½	
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96	
2,000	do	96¾	
5,000	do	96¾	
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs	77	
6	Bank of S. of N. Y.	101½	
16	Bank of Commerce	101	
100	Brunsw'k C. L. Co	83¾	
200	do	9	
10	Metropolitan Bank	112¾	
50	Canton Co	b60	20
3000	do	39¾	
50	do	b60	39¾
100	do	39¼	
200	do	39	
50	Cumb'd Coal Pref.	13	
300	N. Y. Cen. R	b30	94
450	do	83¾	
100	do	b15	83¾
300	do	s10	83¾
150	do	b30	83¾
400	Erie Railroad	26¾	
250	Hud. Riv. R	s60	56
200	do	b60	56¾
300	Harlem Railroad	16¾	
200	Reading Railroad	45¾	
300	do	b60	46¾
100	do	s10	45¾
300	do	b10	46
200	do	s10	45¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R	63¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$700	C. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	80	
10	American Ex. Bk	103¾	
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co	91¾	
40	P. M. Steam. Co	89	
10	do	88	
80	New-York C. R	83¾	
400	do	b10	84
50	do	b3	84
200	Erie Railroad	27¾	
300	do	s60	27¾
400	do	s60	27¾
100	do	b10	27¾
250	do	b30	27¾
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R	103	
10	Hud. River R	56¾	
200	do	s60	56
200	Harlem R	16¾	
50	do	b30	17
10	Mich. Cen. R	63¾	
22	Mich. S. & N. I. R	20¾	
200	do	20¾	
1,000	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	43	
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	s60	87¾
100	do		87¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	s10	68¾
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		42¾
200	do	b30	43¾
900	Cleve. & Tol. R	s60	44
650	do		44¼
100	do	b15	44½
200	do	b60	45
200	do	b60	45¼
200	do	b15	78½
100	do		77¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R	s60	79
400	do		78¾
300	do	b60	79¾
300	do	s10	79¾
50	do	b30	79¾
400	do	b30	79¾
200	do		79¾
100	do	b10	79¾
200	do	s30	78¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10	86
400	do		86
200	do	b30	86
1050	do	s60	85¾
300	do		85¾
200	do	s10	85¾
100	do		85¾
200	Galena & Chic. R		78½
100	do	s60	78½
250	do	b30	79
100	do	b10	78½
150	do	s30	78½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R	b30	45
100	do	b10	45¼
300	do		44¾
300	do	s60	44¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R	b10	79
50	do		78¾
100	do	b3	79
100	do	b30	79¼
700	do	s30	78¾
100	do	b60	79¼

TUESDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The late news from England, received today, both through the telegraph from Quebec and the mail of the *Fulton* at this port, led to an improvement in business on the Stock, as well as the Corn Exchange. Early in the day the market for Stocks manifested a good degree of firmness and a general advance in prices over the closing sales of Monday, and when the latest news was made public on the adjournment of the early Board, the speculative demand for most of the New-York and Western Railway Shares still further improved, the market showing very considerable buoyancy at the Second Board. The following fluctuations occurred through the day, beginning with the last figures of yesterday afternoon:

New-York Central	83¾@84@83⅞
New-York and Erie	27@26⅞@27
Panama	125½@126
Galena and Chicago	77¼@78¼@78¾
Rock Island	78¾@79¼@79
Illinois Central	83⅞@68¼@85¼
Michigan Central	68@69½
Cleveland and Toledo	43¼@44¼
Michigan Southern	20¾@20¾
Pacific Mail	78¾@81
Harlem	16¼@16¾

The final quotations, at 4 o'clock, were a fraction less firm on New-York Central and Illinois Central than the extreme advance of the day, but the general market left off strong, the turn in speculation being more decidedly upward than for some days past. The present movement in that direction comes after a very considerable increase of the short interest, which was undoubtedly encouraged through last week by the rise in Money to 7 ₱ cent. In State Stocks the business was again steady, and in Railway Bonds rather higher than yesterday, especially in the mortgages of Michigan Central and Illinois Central.

In Money, to-day, the rates continued at 7 ₱ cent., but with an easier supply to the Stock Brokers, and a ready sale for prime short paper outside of Bank at or a fraction within the same rate. Longer dates from 7 to 8 ₱ cent. for first-class indorsed bills or select single names. The feeling at Bank indicates, generally, a steadier movement than last week.

The Foreign Exchange market for the Boston mail was quite irregular, with more than the usual variety of good bills offering, and a better disposition among the regular drawers to meet the market: London, 60 days, Bank and Bankers, ranged 109¾@109¾, and Merchant bills 108½@109¾; Bank and Bankers, at sight, 110½@110½ ₱ cent. On Paris the market is steady on a moderate business, 60 days, f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾.

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$92,036 00
Payments	116,958 11
Balance	5,462,081 93

The receipts include $88,000 for Customs.

The mail by the *Fulton* brings advices that on the 21st of August there were sales of Illinois Central shares at 21, 21½, 20, 19½ and 20½ discount, and ditto all paid at 78½ and 78 ₱ cent.; ditto sevens at 89 and 88½; ditto freeland at 93; New-York Central sixes at 86½; ditto sevens at 94, and shares at 81@80; New-York and Erie shares at 26¾, 26 and 27, and Pennsylvania Central first mortgage at 90. And the later telegraph by the Quebec steamer advises increased interest in American Railway securities, and a rise to 84 ₱ cent. sterling in Illinois Central. The quotations are: Illinois Central scrip, 16 discount; Construction Bonds, 89@90; Erie shares, 23; ditto Third Mortgages, 84; New-York Central stock, 82; ditto 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 88; Michigan Central stock, 60; do. 8 ₱ cents., 92; United States Fives, 93.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the fourth week of August were:

Fourth week, 1860	$64,038
Fourth week, 1859	51,713
Increase	$12,325

The whole month foots up as follows:

August, 1860	$162,691
August, 1859	119,280
Gain in August, 1860	$ 43,411

The August earnings of the Hudson River Railroad Company were:

August, 1860	$169,219 75
August, 1859	155,163 78
Increase	$ 12,055 97
August, 1858	$130,488 00

We understand that the fourth week on Chicago and Burlington shows an increase of $23,000—making the return of the month nearly or quite a hundred thousand dollars better than August, 1859.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad were:

For August, 1860	$133,450
For August, 1859	84,146
Increase	$49,304
Fourth week in August, 1860	$31,701
Fourth week in August, 1859	27,755
Increase	$3,946

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3.	
Capital Stock	$11,785,985	$11,786,720	Inc. $735
Loans	26,991,751	27,095,028	Inc. 103,237
Specie	4,755,249	4,757,917	Dec. 37,332
Due from banks	1 519,711	1,606,124	Inc. 86,413
Due to other banks	2,313,171	3,185,926	Dec. 127,245
Deposits	15,742,583	15,927,768	Inc. 181,185
Circulation	2 ?20,068	2,835,524	Inc. 15,456

The Jefferson Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 ₱ share, (10 ₱ cent.,) payable on demand. The Grocers' Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60	18,000	4,491,000	10,000		1,000
1858-9	13,000	3,722,000	10,000	2,000	1,000
1857-8	7,000	3,079,000	2,000	5,000	2,000
1856-7	1,000	2,907,000	6,000	——	1,000
1855-6	3,000	3,492,000	1,000	1,000	
1854-5	18,000	2,203,000	15,000	——	2,000

	EXPORTS SINCE FIRST SEPTEMBER— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,083,000	588,000	498,000	3,769,000	147,000
1858-9	2,017,000	445,000	550,000	3,012,000	104,000
1857-8	1,866,000	305,000	383,000	2,582,000	80,000
1856-7	1,422,000	413,000	412,000	2,247,000	52,000
1855-6	1,946,000	479,000	520,000	2,945,000	56,000
1854-5	1,543,000	469,000	285,000	2,237,000	125,000

Messrs. NEIL BROTHERS in their Circular of this date report as follows:

Accounts of the new crop received during the past week report little change, but the absence of complaints from many districts may indicate an improvement in the prospects. The upland crops are yet in a critical state, as the result of the second growth, owing to its late start, is unusually dependent on future weather and late frost. An early frost would prevent its maturity, but a late, partial frost, and open winter for picking, similar to the last two seasons, would admit of such cotton being gathered. The receipts of new cotton are becoming an important feature. Up to the 1st of September, the arrivals were double the quantity of the largest previous year—1855. We shall shortly begin to compare with the large figures of last year, when the comparison will be very interesting.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN AUGUST AT CHICAGO.

Aug.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1	835	52,967	67,129	4,630	1,473	66
2	611	60,237	66,878	4,091	1,225	——
3	668	67,668	87,431	8,155	1,360	66
4	2,417	64,037	69,724	5,510	1,188	80
6	1,491	65,141	42,442	3,430	1,859	200
7	1,341	95,881	90,168	6,867	1,306	397
8	1,306	83,983	73,294	7,421	1,525	——
9	1,273	81,321	69,677	5,985	1,692	——
10	1,390	114,060	67,884	12,729	2,081	——
11	896	124,193	78,224	7,039	3,685	——
13	1,949	136,393	88,049	7,618	2,461	199
14	1,297	133,788	91,683	5,418	2,034	——
15	550	131,543	85,445	16,614	1,031	——
16	2,087	162,294	91,089	7,092	3,281	667
17	1,925	147,917	99,431	4,780	2,238	200
18	1,666	154,637	107,263	15,483	1,707	700
20	1,856	153,726	116,680	9,936	3,736	——
21	1,737	165,031	118,903	13,708	4,139	791
22	3,665	158,731	89,248	9,499	2,358	133
23	1,739	133,049	72,105	3,197	5,069	259
24	2,322	107,780	49,156	5,590	4,189	73
25	2,286	87,620	45,114	7,910	893	997
27	3,119	83,002	58,189	1,554	1,112	1,153
28	1,760	125,658	85,147	7,711	1,924	1,472
29	2,813	97,251	57,964	4,142	2,161	1,984
30	2,475	144,207	44,338	5,023	1,152	930
31	2,121	168,245	57,780	3,350	3,294	576
Total	46,880	3,698,012	2,049,355	184,048	60,086	10,755

The Chicago *Press*, from which we copy the above, says:

"Reducing the flour to grain, the receipts of wheat during the past month show a total of 3,332,412 bushels, and of all kinds of grain a total of 5,627,336 bushels."

The following circular in reference to the extension of the New-York and Erie Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds has just been issued:

"The holders of a large number of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company having expressed a desire to extend the payment of the principal of their bonds till the 1st day of September, 1879, notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to extend all such bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, and to attach coupons thereto for the payment of interest till that date. The bonds can be presented for that purpose at the office of this Company, Erie-place, on and after the 10th of September inst., until further notice. This extension, of course, leaves the Second Mortgage unaffected as a security."

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[*Per Palestine.*]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 24.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 63,080 bales, of which 6,800 were taken by speculators and 9,950 by exporters. Middling qualities are slightly dearer, but the bad weather checks business. Holders offer their stocks freely, but do not press sales. The sales to-day, (Friday,) were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.
Middling Mobiles	5 15-16 d.
Fair Uplands	6¾ d.
Middling Uplands	5¾ d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,128,000 bales, of which 940,000 were American. Imports of the week, 35,404 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, owing to the bad weather.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market tends upward, and WHEAT and FLOUR are slightly higher, owing to unfavorable weather.

Another report says fine WHEAT is in good demand, at fully Tuesday's price; other qualities unchanged. FLOUR—A large business at an improvement of 6d. ₱ sack; barrels unchanged. CORN unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull, but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed to-day at 92¼@92⅜ for money and account.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT in good demand at 2s. advance, ₱ sack. FLOUR 2s. dearer. OATS in brisk demand at Wednesday's advance. BARLEY quiet at very full rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 48 bbls. Ashes, 18,867 bbls. Flour, 845 bbls. Corn Meal, 122,697 bushels Wheat, 140,857 bushels Corn, 274 bushels Rye, 19,280 bushels Oats, 1,578 bushels Malt, 235 pkgs. Provisions, and 312 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,500 lbs. Southern Yellow at 35c.@36c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand has been moderate for Adamantine, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb., and limited for other descriptions, at previous quotations.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales, since our last, of 1,300 bags Rio, part at 14c.@14¾c.; 650 bags Laguayra, part at 14¾c.; 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 75 bags Jamaica at 14¾c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 14¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 41,137 pkgs., of which 10,901 bags are Rio and Santos.

COPPER—The demand is mainly for Refined Ingot at 20½c.@21¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request at former figures. The reported sales do not exceed 400 bales. In view of the fact that the season of 1859-60 has closed and that the regular annual statement will not be ready for a few days, Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. have prepared the following approximate figures of the crop:

	1859-60.	Last year.	Increase.
New-Orleans	2,156,000	1,669,000	487,000
Mobile	809,000	704,000	96,000
Savannah	532,000	476,000	57,000
Charleston	518,000	481,000	37,000
Florida	177,000	173.000	4,000
Texas	250,000	102,000	58,000
Other Ports	95,000		
Overland cotton and annual corrections, say	171,000	156,000	113,000
Total crop	4,700,000	3,851,000	849,000

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Up'and.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	10⅛	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¼	12⅝	13	13¼

DYEWOODS—Have been very sparingly purchased at previous quotations. Estimated stock of all kinds on hand, 4,337 tons.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in less request, chiefly at from $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel have been inquired for at uniform figures. Nothing really new in Salmon or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened heavily for State and Western Flour,—but the demand subsequently improved, especially for lots wanted by shippers, and prices closed firmly. The reported sales comprised 16,350 bbls., including superfine State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85; superfine Western at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 70@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 50@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6@$6 15, chiefly at $6 05@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 65
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 70	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 00

Southern Flour has been more sought after at full rates. The reported transactions add up 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $6 00@$6 30 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, including superfine, at $5 50@$5 60, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 70@$7 50 ₱ bbl. 800 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 30@$3 40 for Western and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in slack demand, including Layer at $2 75@$2 80, and Bunch at $2 67½@$2 70 ₱ whole box. Other kinds of Foreign have also been quiet at previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat was plenty and depressed early in the day. The demand, however, increased, chiefly for export, and the tendency of prices at the close was in favor of sellers. The reported transactions add up 132,000 bushels, including poor ordinary to choice White Western at $1 40@$1 55, mainly at $1 40@$1 42; damaged do., at $1 30@$1 35; amber Western, part at $1 36; sound Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; unsound and soft do. do., at $1 30@$1 32; Red State, at about $1 13; Milwaukee Club, to arrive, on private terms; Iowa Spring at $1 27; very choice White North Carolina at $1 65; and White Kentucky at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn was dull and heavy at the opening of 'Change. It subsequently attracted more attention, in part for export, at rising prices. Sales 138,500 bushels at 64c.@65½c., closing at 65c.@65½c. for mixed Western, 68c. for white Western, 70c. for yellow Western, and 69c.@70c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not arrived. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 40½c.@41¾c.; State at 41½c.@42¾c. ₱ bushel.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st of August, have been as follows:

Canal open	1860. April 25.	1859. April 25.	1858. April 29.
Flour, bbls	467,000	211,500	1,040,400
Wheat, bush	4,837,900	723,400	5,220,800
Corn, bush	9,683,000	1,596,700	3,187,600
Barley, bush	85,200	162,000	334,100
Rye, bush	129,600	107,500	287,500
Oats, bush	3,710,100	2,450,805	2,638,800
Pork, bbls	6,432	36,554	20,642
Beef, bbls	2,282	14,000	6,899
Cheese, lbs	53,500	192,100	177,600
Lard	634,300	3,030,400	2,648,300
Butter	150,500	242,900	145,900
Bacon	449,800	1,763,000	2,936,200
Wool	1,682,300	1,643,400	1,986,000

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AT CHICAGO IN AUGUST.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857	1856.
Flour, bbls	46,880	67,915	42,577	25,803	32,785
Wheat, bush	3,098,012	1,097,175	974,014	1,117,826	1,370,580
Corn, bush	2,040,035	683,194	1,842,278	1,006,532	2,365,300
Oats, bush	184,048	194,221	112,486	143,445	377,375
Rye, bush	60,086	34,149	.....	.....	.....
Barley, bush	10,755	16,935	11,896	.....	.....

The falling off in receipts of flour during the past month, compared with 1859, according to the *Press* and *Tribune*, is to be attributed to the low stage of water at present and during the past Summer, in most of the rivers in this State and Iowa, in consequence of which a large number of mills have been stopped. The receipts of wheat are larger during the past month by about 400,000 bushels than ever occurred in any single month during the history of Chicago. As compared with the same month in any previous year, they are larger by about 700,000 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, July 28 to Aug. 25, 1860:

Flour, bbls	76,573
Wheat, bush	1,186,468
Corn, bush	545,001
Oats, Barley and Rye, bush	22,666
Flour to Wheat, bush	282,865
Total, bush	2,137,400

HAY—Sales 850 bales North River, at 75c.@60c. for new, and 90c.@95c. for old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been rather quiet since our last, though prices have not varied remarkably.

HOPS—Most dealers continue to report the prevalence of a lively inquiry for desirable lots of last year's crop at from 10c.@15c., chiefly at prices over 12c.; and for new, for future delivery, within a range of from 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand has been limited, and has been mainly for Scotch Pig, at former quotations; ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been more sought after, including Galena at $5 C7½, and Foreign at $5 60@$5 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Business has been somewhat restricted since our last, yet prices have been supported.

LIME—The inquiry is mainly for Common Rockland, which commands 70c. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate request at, however, steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in very moderate request at $2 75@$2 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 771 bbls.; estimated stock in private hands, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been rather less sought after, mainly at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,343 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Tar has been more freely offered, and has been depressed, closing with Washington (the only description available,) at $2 62½@$2 75, mainly at $2 70 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 421 bbls.; estimated stock, 1,300 bbls. Resin has been abundant and inactive, including common at $1 35@$1 40; strained at $1 45@$1 50; No. 2 at $1 50@$1 87½ ₱ 310 lbs., with No. 1 at $2@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 16,690 bbls.; estimated stock of common, 25,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Sept. 4, 1860:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	46,346	37,772
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	108,548	46,657
Resin	471,709	348,011
Tar	41,250	20,956

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day; sales having been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 50@$19 62½; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 37½; old Mess at $19 45@$19 50, and old Prime at $13 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon remain as last noticed. Lard is in request and is steady; sales 320 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales 580 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 13c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is selling slowly, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Timothy is in better supply and is heavy, at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is inquired for, at $1 78 ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in domestic Flax Seed.

SPELTER—Light transactions in Plates have been reported, at 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in better demand, and sales have been reported of 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "During the former part of the week, there was a retail business doing for City use, orders for export generally being limited to less than 10c., but towards the close there has been a little more activity manifested for home consumption. The arrivals are light. To-day the market is quiet at 10c.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf is in good request at uniform rates. Spanish is scarce, and held with much firmness. Sales have been reported of 85 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 6½c.@12½c.; 85 bales Havana, on private terms; 221 Siguand, on private terms; 237 cases Seed Leaf, at 8¾c.@18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 22

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE CHASE — DELICATE GROUND.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE BRIDAL—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SIEGE OF PALMYRA—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LIVING CURIOSITIES—DRAMAS, FARCES, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Palestine* passed Father Point yesterday morning on her way to Quebec, having left Liverpool on the 23d, and Londonderry on the 24th ult. Her advices are consequently one day later than those by the *City of Manchester*, published yesterday morning. It is reasserted, on the authority of a letter from Vienna, that a threatening note from Austria, on the subject of the Garibaldi expedition, would shortly be forwarded to the Court of Turin. It is also announced, on semi-official authority, that Russia is concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia, and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean. The Duke of Modena, one of the petty sovereigns deposed by the will of the people, who preferred living under the rule of VICTOR EMANUEL, is reported to be raising volunteers, and purchasing horses, probably with a view of regaining his lost dominions should a favorable opportunity occur—a contingency, however, which is hardly to be looked for. The suggestions made by Prussia for the reorganization of the army of the German Confederation, are strongly opposed by the minor German States, who refuse to abdicate so much of their sovereign power as would be rendered necessary in case the proposition should be carried into effect. Advices from China to June 29 are received. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS had arrived at Shanghai, which was still protected by the Allies, in view of the expected descent of the rebels. Trade with the interior was entirely suspended. Hostilities had not yet commenced at the Pei-ho.

By the *Fulton*, at this port, from Southampton and Havre, we have European advices to the 22d of August. A correspondent of the *Patrie* affirms that 2,000 Garibaldians landed in Calabria on the 10th of August—that 8,000 more were landed on the night of the 12th, and immediately attacked the port of Scylla—and that on the night of the 13th another expedition of 5,000 would take its departure for the mainland. GARIBALDI left Messina on the 12th, but his whereabouts was not known. According to one authority, he had been at Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia; according to another, he had been at the Island of Madeleine in the steamer *Washington*, and left on the 15th for Palermo. A great panic prevailed at Naples, and the King had made every preparation for flight in the very probable event of the army making common cause with the Revolutionists.

The difficulties which have been apprehended in Canada on account of religious jealousy appear to have commenced, and bid fair to be somewhat serious. The Prince of Wales and his suite arrived at Kingston yesterday afternoon, when the Orangemen assembled in great force, dressed in their regalia, to receive him. The Duke of Newcastle, according to his previously-announced intention, refused to allow the Prince to land unless all party demonstrations were dispensed with. The Orangemen refused to make the desired concession, and the Royal party remained on board. The most intense excitement prevailed, and matters at last accounts seemed to be getting beyond control. At Toronto, also, the greatest excitement exists. The Committee of Arrangements for the ball to be given to the Prince in this City on the 12th of October, held a meeting at the Merchants' Bank yesterday, and voted to increase their number to 400. It was also voted to allow each member of the committee to give out seven invitations to the ball on payment of $70. The invitations to be given in the proportion of four ladies to three gentlemen. The complimentary invitations were, on motion, limited to 200—making the whole number who are to attend the ball 3,000. The expenses of the entertainment are to be paid by subscriptions among the members of the committee. One hundred and sixty new names were added to the committee at the meeting yesterday, leaving about seventy-five to be supplied hereafter. It was resolved to extend a special invitation to Mayor Wood to be present on the occasion.

The Vermont State election took place yesterday, and resulted, of course, in the triumph of the Republicans. The returns, so far as received, indicate a considerable gain over last year. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, the Republican candidate for Governor, will probably have 20,000 majority over both his competitors. In 29 towns he leads SAXE, the Douglas Democratic candidate, 4,221 votes, and HARVEY, the Breckinridge candidate, 6,398. The Republicans also gain in the Legislature.

Forty thousand people collected to hear Senator SEWARD speak at Detroit, yesterday, notwithstanding the weather was stormy. The address will be found in full in this morning's TIMES.

Senator DOUGLAS will speak at Frederick City, Md., to-day, and will arrive in Baltimore to-morrow, at which place he will address his friends in the evening. Great preparations are being made for the occasion, a committee of two hundred having been appointed to receive him suitably, and to make all necessary arrangements for the demonstration at night.

A large meeting of citizens of the Ninth Ward was held at Bleecker Building last evening, at which Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM, SAMUEL HALLETT and ELI P. NORTON spoke in favor of the Union Electoral Ticket. Mr. KETCHUM'S speech received much applause, and was an able exposition of the doctrines and views of the Bell and Everett portion of the fusion party.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., states that during the past week two deaths have occurred in that city from yellow fever. They were simply sporadic, however, and caused no uneasiness. The season is now too far advanced for this Southern scourge to gain much headway. All the Gulf ports are reported to be unusually healthy for the season, and Havana is more so than it has been for years.

The steam-propeller *Chesapeake*, of H. B. CROMWELL'S line of Savannah steamers, is reported to have gone ashore near Tybee light, and is likely to prove a total loss. She was built in 1853, is 460 tons register, and is probably fully insured in this City.

The National Horse-Show opened yesterday, at Springfield, under most favorable auspices. At least 400 of the finest horses in the country were on exhibition, and more entries will be made to-day. *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* are expected before the close of the Fair. Gov. BANKS and his Staff will be present on Thursday.

SEYMOUR W. BENEDICT, mate of the ship *Fidelia*, of the Liverpool (Black Ball) line, was yesterday arrested upon a charge of murder, and DAVID FURGUSON, the second mate of the same ship, as an accomplice, for assaulting with a deadly weapon—to wit, a hand-spike—and afterwards chasing overboard one of the crew, who was drowned, on the late voyage to this port.

In the Supreme Court at Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM, an application for an alternative *mandamus* against the Street Commissioner came up, but on account of the absence of counsel the matter was postponed until the 11th instant. The *mandamus* is desired to direct the Commissioner to certify to the performance of certain work of the plaintiff on Third-avenue, amounting to about $31,000, or show cause why he does not do so. The Commission refuses to certify, on the ground that the contract under which the work was done, is unauthorized and void. Justice INGRAHAM discharged JOHN STANLEY, a prisoner convicted of petit larceny at the Special Sessions, holding that to make a conviction legal, the Special Session must be composed of three Justices. The prisoner was convicted when only two Justices were sitting. This is the third case of this character. In the Surrogate's Court the contested will of SARAH A. RILEY, making certain charitable bequests, was admitted to probate among others.

The Stock Market was higher, yesterday, with a buoyant business in the afternoon, after the receipt of the later news from England. New York Central held at 84, and Illinois Central at 86 @ cent. The speculation in Railway Shares generally was more decidedly for the upward turn than for some days past. Money was in fair supply at 7 @ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges lower for the Boston steamers.

The favorable market news from Europe by the *Palestine* encouraged buyers to purchase Breadstuffs more freely, and prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, closed decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency. The receipts were: 18,867 barrels Flour; 122,697 bushels Wheat, and 140,857 bushels Corn; while the sales amounted to 19,650 barrels Flour; 152,000 bushels Wheat, and 138,500 bushels Corn,—leaving much-reduced supplies in the hands of receivers. Sugars and Coffee were more active. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Whisky, Tallow, Oils, Fish, Adamantine Candles, Refined Ingot Copper, and Tobacco, were in moderate request. Lead attracted more attention. Iron, Spelter, Tin, Zinc, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Hemp, Seeds and Dyewoods were quiet. Hay and Hops were in good demand. Heavy freight engagements of Flour and Grain were reported, mainly for Liverpool.

Sense from an Unexpected Quarter.

Gov. HOUSTON has set a wise example to his fellow nominees in withdrawing from a contest in which there was not the remotest possibility of his election, and in which he had not the sustaining force of any principle to keep him in the field. He gives also to the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN some wise advice in his letter of withdrawal, to be enforced by his example. In that letter he says:

"Let not those who rely upon carrying the election into the House of Representatives deceive themselves. The people have been taught to dread such a consummation. Neither four, three nor two opponents to the Republican candidate *can* carry it there; and if they could, the strife which is being engendered among the different factions would render the result very uncertain."

This seems to us eminently true. The people of these United States have been so long accustomed to choose their own President, that they will not readily yield that choice to any body of men—certainly not to a body so constituted as the present House of Representatives. They have indeed been "taught to dread that consummation," and that very House has been a principal teacher of that dread. The very highest confidence in them would be required by the people before they would consent to give to them this highest choice, and their doings during the last session taught no such lesson. The people have not forgotten the pertinacious contest over the Speakership, nor the pledge of some forty of them to use any means to defeat the election of a Republican Speaker; and they will not fail to consider that a similar pledge on the part of that number of unscrupulous men, with the far higher prize of the Presidency, and its millions of patronage in view, would be almost certainly taken and carried into effect with more bitterness and pertinacity, possibly with more success, than before. Moreover, the revelations of the Covode Committee as to the weight of the Administration, and the means used by it to carry unpopular measures through the House, will not be forgotten; and the people are certainly not so favorably disposed to the present Administration as to desire to see the incoming one bound to it by any sense of owing its possession of the seat of power to the exertions of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Congressional whipper-in, Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, and their influence upon weak-backed members of the House.

This same lack of confidence, which will make the people refuse to give the choice of the next President, knowingly, to Congress, will also be sure to bring to nought the fancies of some of our politicians and newspapers in this State, of the choice by the people of a body of electors, not pledged to vote for one candidate, but chosen to vote for whom they please. It makes not the slightest difference that that was the original idea which led to the adoption of the system of an Electoral College. The idea is obsolete and can never be revived, except for purposes of fraud and deception. The present manner of voting has become a popular habit. Their votes are, as the people understand it, cast directly for the Presidential candidate of their choice, and it would take no short time to make the change to the other method, and accustom them to a new idea. No mere talk about danger to the Union would accomplish that result—nor will that result be accomplished openly this year. Only let it be clearly and well understood, that any body of electors now before the people is not to vote for a specified candidate, but for whomsoever it may see fit, and the people will drop that ticket anywhere but into the ballot-box. If such a ticket should be elected, it will be because the people have been deceived. Gov. HOUSTON urges those who rely upon carrying the election into the House, not to deceive themselves. If he had been nearer to New-York, he would probably have advised them also not to try to deceive others.

He proceeds in his letter to show to the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN the right way to defeat him, as follows:

"There must be an abandonment of specious dogmas, clap-trap platforms, and electioneering cant, and a concentration upon a common principle, for a common purpose, or else the faction which, united, would constitute a majority, must make up their minds to the elevation of a sectional President, whose claim to success is based upon opposition to the institution whose existence should never have been brought into the national politics."

That's it. Drop your discordant battle-cries and come together under one standard. Drop your "specious dogmas," your Popular Sovereignty and your non-intervention! Drop your electioneering cant of "Stand back, for we are better lovers of the Union than you," your "clap-trap platforms" of "the Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the laws," and concentrate upon a principle. Don't simply agree in hostility to Mr. LINCOLN, while fighting among yourselves. The Republican Party is founded upon a principle—the principle of "opposition to that institution whose existence should never have been brought into the national politics." If you would overthrow that principle, you must take up an opposing principle and concentrate upon it.

This is clearly the issue to which it must come. There is a contest of principles going on in the country, and the people will not be like the culprit, who, when arraigned for murder, declined to plead guilty or not guilty, but wanted "to let the whole matter drop." They will not be satisfied in that way—and the only position which has any logic in it, as against the position of the Republicans, is that of the Breckinriege men, and there alone can the "principle" be found upon which Gov. HOUSTON urges that there should be a concentration. If Slavery be "the corner-stone of freedom," "the black marble key-stone in the arch of Liberty," or if it be "the sum of all villainies," indifference and silence in regard to its extension or influence in the general Government is an absurdity and a wickedness which the people will hardly be guilty of, and the step is so very short from "not caring whether Slavery be voted down or up," to desiring to see it extended everywhere, that there surely need not be any great delay or coyness in concentrating all such elements on that one principle. Let there be a union upon that, and a victory or defeat will amount to something. But if politicians should succeed for this time also in befogging the contest so that these two principles are still withheld from the conflict, it will only be a putting off of the evil day, which will inflict upon us all the more evil for the delay; and those who seek to do this, carrying their points by indirection and by misleading the people, and preventing the question from being decided on its merits, are acting the part neither of wise men nor true lovers of their country.

Legal Inconsistencies.

Two Judges of the Supreme Court in this district have within the last few days given directly contradictory expositions of the law regarding vagrants. In other words, Judge SUTHERLAND has given a definition of the word "vagrant," which takes prostitutes and divers other persons of foul or unlawful callings out of that category, while Judge INGRAHAM defines it in such manner as to include them. The result is to place the Police and Police Magistrates in this City in such total uncertainty as to the exact state of the law with regard to a very important portion of their duties, as will effectually prevent, for the present at least, all attempts on their part to repress or mitigate one of the worst of the metropolitan nuisances. What makes the matter worse is that both these decisions have been rendered on returns to writs of *habeas corpus*, and are consequently, we believe, not subject to review; or, if they are, nobody is sufficiently interested in having them reversed to carry them up to any higher tribunal, and the matter must consequently remain as it is for the present.

Independently altogether of its bearing on the duties of the Police and the Magistrates, the incident is a sufficiently good illustration of the service rendered to the certainty of the law by the Bench as at present constituted, to entitle it to be placed among the many "beauties of our judicial system" which it has recently been our pride and pleasure to chronicle. Every Judge on the bench, even of those of the same district, seems to make law for himself, and each district again manufactures laws also for its own peculiar "constructions and distinctions," and the Court of Appeals, which ought to make them all harmonize, promulgates in its turn fresh rules as each new batch of Judges take their places in it, so that a "legal opinion" is really getting to be quite a valuable and reliable guide.

We do not pretend to say that we know how this evil can be entirely remedied. We do not know of any human means of making law which is constituted in the main as ours is, of judicial decisions even tolerably certain and uniform, except by making Judges permanent officers, and we suppose there is no chance at present of any such reform. But we think we do know how the inconveniences of the present system may be in some degree modified; it is by a little self-sacrifice on the part of the Judges themselves. We would therefore respectfully suggest that a different version of the law for each district will supply fully as much variety as even the most excitable portion of the public can possibly require, and that tolerable uniformity in the ruling of the individual Judges in the same district can be readily attained, and will be received by all classes as a grateful boon. All that is necessary to secure it is a little self-abnegation, and a little interchange of views, and a little more solicitude about the public welfare, on the part of each Judge, than about his own reputation. We see no reason why, when a decision is rendered by one Judge all the others may not agree to abide by it until it is reversed or reviewed by a higher tribunal. There was no greater hardship in Judge INGRAHAM'S taking the law from Judge SUTHERLAND contrary to his own convictions, than in taking it from the General Term or the Court of Appeals. It would not be an acknowledgment either of his superior learning or acumen, but simply a piece of very praiseworthy, and let us add, very useful deference to the old maxim of *stare decisis*, on which all our Judge-made law is based. The blind obstinacy with which members of the judiciary now sacrifice the public and their courts to their own individual reputation out of doors, is the direct result of that disintegration of the judiciary which election by the people, and short terms, have brought about. It is no longer a profession, or a body. It has no *esprit du corps*. It has no controlling opinion of its own. It is simply a band of legal adventurers, whom the chances of political life have brought together to-day, and may separate to-morrow, and who are far more desirous of pushing their own fortunes than of exalting the Court in the public eye. In saying this, we make no imputation on anybody's honesty or integrity. But under the present system, a Judge would be more than human who could make the character of the Bench and the certainty of the law his first objects, and shut his eyes to the eventualities of his own career, at the close of his three or six years' term of office. Flesh and blood is not found equal, more than once in a century, to any such test. D'AGNESSEAU or MANSFIELD or KENT might have stood it; but such men as these are not often the favorites of nominating conventions.

AN OPINION WORTH HAVING.—One of the causes of complaint which the *Herald* has just begun to make against the plan of the Central Park, is that "it was a great oversight not to have included these majestic works—the aqueducts—supported by marble bridges and arches more magnificent than those of ancient Rome," through which the Croton water is brought to the City "in the general outline of the walks."

This eminently just and most sagacious remark proves beyond question that the scandalous rumors, so much circulated of late, that poor [BENNETT'S intellectual powers were on the decline, are entirely false. We concur in this able and sensible criticism to its fullest extent. The only fault we can find with it is, that it does not go far enough. There are various other objects, within the limits of the United States, which we regret exceedingly the architect should have failed to include "in the general outline of the walks," such as the Profile Mountain in New-Hampshire, one or two spurs of the Alleghanies, a cañon of the Rocky Mountains, the Tomb of WASHINGTON, Bunker's Hill, and the Highlands of the Hudson. All of these could have been included just as well as the Croton Aqueduct, and would have given far greater variety to the landscape.

The News from Mexico.

We published yesterday a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, announcing that a battle had taken place at Lagos, between DEGOLLADO and MIRAMON. After five days of hard fighting, the latter is reported to have been totally routed, and to have fled, leaving his artillery and such of his army as remained, in the hands of his antagonists. If true, this news is the most important we have chronicled from Mexico since that of the defeat and retreat of MIRAMON before Vera Cruz in April last.

We see at this moment no reason why the Liberal forces should not speedily occupy the capital of the Republic. But, even in this event, their greatest difficulties are not entirely overcome. We yet anticipate strenuous opposition to the complete success of the Liberal interest, on the part of the resident foreign Ministers in the City of Mexico. These Ministers will certainly visit the Constitutional Government with outrageous demands for convention-debts, indemnity, compensation, and other trumpery claims, and will leave no stone unturned to involve the Liberals in inextricable complications and confusion, or, at least, to bring about some compromise between them and the Reactionists, that will sanction the unprincipled financial operations of the Miramon Government, and give the Church another chance to intrigue for a longer hold of some of its power and property, if not of the whole. We believe the continued success of the Liberals will have the effect to hasten forward such foreign intervention as may have been resolved upon. How different an aspect would Mexican affairs present were the McLane-Ocampo treaty now in operation!

The Constitutional Government in the City of Mexico, would be greatly benefited by the counsels and support of Mr. MCLANE. Even without any treaty, yet in the face of direct and positive intervention on the part of European Powers, we do not know that Mr. McLANE in the City of Mexico, or our Administration at Washington, can move one step in opposition to such foreign action. In rejecting the Mexican treaty, we virtually, as a Government and as a nation, abandoned Mexico to European Powers, and to the uncovenanted mercies of fillibusters who may, at any moment institute a revolution on our southern frontier.

England and Italy.

The threatening attitude of Austria in the presence of GARIBALDI and the Neapolitan revolution proves, as we have believed from the first it would prove, to be simply a sort of *cave canem* affixed to the frontier line of Venetia. The much trumpeted "note to Count CAVOUR" is still to be sent, and Austria, in spite of Toplitz interviews and Salzburg hob-nobbings, has too little faith in Prussian loyalty and Bavarian might, to risk herself on a sortie of intervention south of the Po.

Nevertheless, it is curious to observe how rapidly the lip-love of British politicians for Italian liberty is cooling down at the mere suggestion of a new necessity for doing with the sword what they so loudly demand with the tongue. The Emperor of the French, being suspected of a practical passion for making good his doctrines and enforcing his engagements, is thus denounced by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*:

"Commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at GARIBALDI'S progress. They fear that the Emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians, should the successes of the revolutionary party produce a conflict with Austria in defence of her Italian possessions."

Could anything be more dreadful? Fancy the horror of "commercial men" in London on learning that French soldiers were once more shedding their life-blood to rescue Italian men and women and children from the brutal sway of the Austrian bayonet! How comfortable it must be to "commercial men" to know that their own Lord JOHN RUSSELL would never think of such a thing. In a recent interview with M. D'AZEGLIO, the English Foreign Secretary spoke energetically for the independence of the Italians in all their affairs; but on a word in regard to Austria, and a possible collision with that Power, Lord JOHN rose from his chair with a nervous gesture, and cried out: "Ah! there we leave you. In that direction England cannot follow you."

It is Liberalism of this sort which gives Englishmen the right to look down with pity upon the enslaved races of the Continent.

OUR POLICE PRESS-GANG.—One of those chronic spasms of activity to which our Police Department is subject, occurred yesterday. Superintendent KENNEDY mustered a strong force of his officers, dispensing with the usual indications of their business, and suddenly dispersing them over the region southward of Canal-street, succeeded in capturing one hundred persons, who were carried to the Lower Police Court. The seizure seems to have been indiscriminate. It was left entirely to the policeman to select his captive; and, while it is possible that a majority of the arrests were of the ill-defined class of vagrants, it is almost certain that numbers wholly unentitled to that distinction must have been taken.

The scene in the Court-room when this multitude was dragged before the astonished Justice must have been a farce admirably adapted to follow so ridiculous a drama. Each of the host clamored loudly for freedom; demanded instant action from the magistrate on his particular case; asserted not only his possession of "visible means of support," but declared a lucrative business was suffering in his absence, and depicted the agonies of families bewailing missing parents and brethren. The din seems to have been at once chaotic, overwhelming and maddening. Deafened and bewildered, the Justice finally ordered the prisoners to be distributed to the several station-houses, there to await such enlargement of the machinery of justice as may admit of the prompt and proper treatment of so many cases.

It is to be lamented that for steady and constant vigilance in the maintenance of peace, and the administration of the laws and ordinances, we have these sudden and fitful exhibitions of diligence. They are sure to involve cases of gross injustice; and when their momentary effect has passed, the street-walker and the vagrant, familiar with the periodicity of such displays, walk the streets with increased audacity. They are assured against molestation for a twelvemonth at least. Let the police fulfill their daily duty in arresting every individual offender in this kind whom they encounter, and we shall be saved these disgraceful scenes, and such violations of all decency and propriety in our courts of justice.

SENATOR SEWARD IN MICHIGAN.—The speech of Gov. SEWARD, delivered at Detroit, on the threshold of the Great West, will be found in other columns. The orator, recurring to the early history of Slavery as affiliated with politics, traces its relations with successive partisan organizations; demonstrating that its encroachments commenced with the failure of parties to sustain their leaders in opposing its pretensions, and attained their present inordinate and arrogant proportions through active offensive alliances with an ambitious and reckless partisanship. The only term to be placed to its advances, Mr. SEWARD pronounces to be the election to the Presidency of a statesman like Mr. LINCOLN, who can command the support of a powerful party in defending the Constitutional landmarks; and while expressing confidence in this event, he scorns the idea that any dangers, disasters, or calamities will befal the Union as consequences of its occurrence.

The treatment of a hacknied topic is novel, effective, and satisfactory. The address is free from several peculiarities of diction and rhetorical infelicities which have been excepted to in some of the Senator's recent efforts, and will doubtless take rank among the happiest results of his mature culture and statesmanship.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From St. Louis.

POPULATION OF THE CITY—STEAMER SUNK—FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The census returns are so nearly complete as to render it certain that St. Louis is the most populous city in the West. The total will be about 161,000; a gain since 1850 of 106 per cent.

The steamer *Asa Wilkins*, bound hence for Weston, sunk yesterday morning in the Missouri River. The cargo is nearly a total loss. The boat can be raised, though the loss will be heavy. She was valued at $25,000; insured for $16,000 in St. Louis and Pittsburg.

The Fort Smith *Times* reports a fight between Indians near Smoky Hill Fork of Law River, and companies of the first cavalry, under command of Cadet CARR, in which 30 of the former were killed.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day. Returns for Governor in 29 towns give ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, Republican, 6,885; JOHN G. SAXE, Douglas Democrat, 2,664; ——— HARVEY, Breckinridge Democrat, 487; majority for FAIRBANKS, 3,733; majority for HALL, Republican, last year, 3,064—showing a Republican gain of 669. These towns embrace one-fifth of the State, and indicate the election of Mr. FAIRBANKS by a round majority of 20,000. 49 towns elect 43 Republican Representatives—showing a gain of 7 over last year—and 6 Democrats, a gain of 4.

Politics in New-Hampshire.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The First District Republican Convention was held here to-day, and was attended by 8,000 to 10,000 people. Senators CHASE, WILSON, and HALL, were among the speakers. JOHN SULLIVAN, of Exeter, was chosen Presidential Elector.

The Republicans in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, yesterday, the Chairman was instructed to prepare an address to the Republicans of Missouri, urging them to vindicate their principles in the ensuing Presidential election without an affiliation to any other party.

Municipal Election in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the election of J. L. MCDOWELL, Republican, for Mayor, by 210 majority. The Democrats elect the City Clerk, Justice and three Councilmen. The balance of the Republican ticket is elected.

Municipal Election at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

At the City Election to-day, the People's Party elected V. C. GILPIN Mayor, by five majority; HANSON HARMON, Alderman; Dr. J. T. WILSON, Treasurer; W. B. SCOTT, Assessor, and three out of five Councilmen.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Democrats have nominated GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Congress, from the First District, and ALEXANDER LONG in the Second District.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW was to-day unanimously nominated for a sixth term in Congress from the ——— District of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Republicans of the Sixth District have nominated Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, and those of the Eleventh JAMES H. CAMPBELL, both members of the present House.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING was, to-day, unanimously and by acclamation renominated by the Republicans of this County.

Naval Intelligence.

CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Capt. JARVIS has, at his own request, been relieved of the command of the Home Squadron, and will be succeeded by Capt. PRENDERGAST. The *Cumberland* will be the latter's flag-ship.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The United States Practice-ship *Plymouth* arrived in Hampton Roads last evening. Purser CUNNINGHAM reports all the midshipmen and officers well.

Two Cases of Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

There were two deaths in this city last week from yellow fever. The disease is regarded as sporadic.

The disease called the broken-bone fever is generally prevalent.

Steamship Chesapeake Ashore.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Chesapeake*, from New-York, went ashore near Tybee last night, with a full cargo. She will probably prove a total loss.

Fire at Portsmouth, Ohio.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday, Sept. 3.

GAYLORD & Co.'s rolling-mill was partially burned this afternoon. Loss $12,000.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The *Arabia* sails at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Her mails close at 8.

A GOOD INDICATION FROM CULTIVATORS.—Those who have had occasion to pass the TIMES Buildings during a few days past, will have noticed a new occupant in the commodious premises adjoining the publication office of this paper, and extending from No. 41 Park-row through to No. 151 Nassau-st. The *American Agriculturist*, now closing up its nineteenth year, has deserted its ancient habitation among the agricultural warehouses on Water-street, and taken up its abode for the next ten years, at least, in the very centre of the great newspaper establishments of the City that have for some time past been concentrating around "Printing-House-square." The eminent success of the *American Agriculturist*, which now counts its 50,000 subscribers, while due in part to the correct policy of the publisher, viz.—to get up the best possible paper without regard to expense, and then to make it widely known by liberal advertising—is an indication of the greatly-increased desire on the part of cultivators for information upon the best methods of tilling the soil. The present circulation of the *Agriculturist*, it may be remarked, is greater than that of the entire agricultural press only a few years ago. When this journal started there were but two or three agricultural papers in existence; the agricultural journals now number full forty.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame CORTESI, the queen of declamatory and passionate song, and Signor MUSIANI, the most impressive of tenors, make their *rentrée* to-night, at Irving-place, in the intense and effective opera of "Il Poliuto." Our readers in quest of a "sensation" need be in no doubt as to the proper disposition of their evening.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Feud Between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics.

CULMINATION OF THE TROUBLES.

REFUSAL OF THE PRINCE TO LAND AT KINGSTON.

Great Excitement—Meeting of the City Council—The Orangemen Requested not to Walk in Procession.

THE EXCITEMENT AT TORONTO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Prince of Wales left Brockville in the *Kingston* at 9 o'clock this morning. He was attended for some distance up the river by a fleet of small yachts, and arrived off this city shortly after 3 o'clock. Five or six river and lake steamers and crowds of passengers and bands of music had gone off to meet and come back with him. The Volunteer Rifles were drawn up in line to receive him; also a battery of volunteer artillery. A number of gentlemen and ladies, having paid their half-dollars, were gathered together on the market battery-platform, where the ornamental arch was erected, inside which the city address was to be presented.

As the *Kingston* came into the harbor the batteries saluted; but the Prince disappointed those who expected to see him, for he has not landed yet. Although it is difficult to narrate the exact facts which has led to this untoward event without making some errors, the following information is given with a desire to be scrupulously exact.

Some time since, when it became known that the Orange Society intended turning out here on the arrival of the Prince, a number of the Roman Catholics met together in the College building and passed a series of resolutions containing remonstrances against the proposed course of the Orangemen, which they forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle. Letters were received in reply from the Governor-General, and from the Duke. The latter stated that the Prince would not land in any place where there were party demonstrations.

This morning the Mayor of Kingston, Mr. STRANG, to whose vacillation much of the present difficulty is generally attributed, went down the river several miles to meet the royal party, and further confer with them upon the subject. He had, of course, to tell them the facts, which are that two Orange arches are erected on Princess-street, the chief business thoroughfare of Kingston, the principal of which is covered with orange calico badges, and the inscriptions, "Our God, our Country and our Queen," "1690," "The Glorious Revolution of 1688," "WALKER, MURRAY, MITCHELL, BURNS, and BAKER." On the reverse are medallions of GARIBALDI and the Prince of Wales—the former having the arched inscription, "GARIBALDI, 1860," the latter "The faith of my forefathers and mine." Above the arch are two flags, one with "1688—No Surrender—1690," the other with a burning bush upon it, and the words "Ever burning but never consumed." The whole is surmounted with the ark, a cherubim, a crown and Bible, &c.

In addition to this, his worship had to say that a procession of Orangemen, with dress or badges half a mile long, was awaiting his Royal Highness at the landing place.

The Duke of Newcastle told the Mayor that His Royal Highness could not land at present, but he would give the people until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to know whether their partisan display could be done away with. He also informed His Worship that if the corporation should feel disposed to present their address on board the boat, the Prince would be happy to receive it.

A meeting of the City Council was subsequently held, at which the Mayor stated the results of his interview, and then a stormy debate ensued. Councilor ALLAN said the Prince should consult the people's prejudices—not they his. Councilor ALEXANDER said that such high-handed conduct had brought down bigger men than the Duke. Finally this resolution was carried:

Resolved, That the City Council present their addresses on the market and battery, as originally intended.

The meaning of this being that they would not back out.

The other resolution appointed a Committee of themselves to confer with the Orangemen, and endeavor to persuade them not to make any demonstration to-morrow, in which case the Prince will land. The Committee, strangely enough, justly included a majority of Roman Catholics.

The *Kingston* has anchored under the lee of one of the islands, out of sight of town, as it is blowing hard. Dinner has been taken on board from the house which his Royal Highness was to have stayed at.

The country Orange lodges have gone home. Whether they will return, and whether the Kingston lodges will insist on walking to-morrow, is not yet known. Probably they will hold out. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

There is some trouble at Kingston between the Prince's party and the Orangemen. The Prince refuses to land, and the Orangemen will not yield. There is great excitement in Toronto, too, from the same cause.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Kingston*, with the Prince of Wales and Royal suite, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Orangemen assembled in great force to receive them. The Duke of Newcastle declined to land unless all party demonstrations were withdrawn. The most intense excitement was created—the Orangemen refusing to make concessions, and the Royal party remaining on board the steamer. Matters seem to be getting beyond the reach of compromise, and it is difficult to say what may be the result.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

There is considerable excitement here in regard to the intended Orange demonstration at the Prince of Wales' reception. An Orange meeting is called for to-day, to decide what to do. The city is fast filling up. The ball in the Crystal Palace promises to be a magnificent affair.

At the Orange meeting held here to-day, it was resolved to adhere to the course intended to be pursued at the reception of the Prince, viz.: The procession with banners, regalia, &c. The intelligence from Kingston, this evening, has created the greatest excitement among all classes of our citizens, and the most serious consequences are feared.

The Prince of Wales' Ball at the Academy of Music.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A meeting of the General Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Ball to be given to the Prince of Wales, at the Academy of Music, on the 12th of October, was held at the Merchants' Bank yesterday afternoon. Among the members of the Committee present were PETER COOPER, the Chairman; John Jacob Astor, Pelatiah Perit, Moses H. Grinnell, Col. J. Watson Webb, Wilson G. Hunt, A. T. Stewart, Cyrus W. Field, J. De Peyster Ogden, Arthur Leary, Wm. E. Dodge, Jas. G. King, John Jay, David Dudley Field, Jas. Lee, Geo. Opdyke, Jas. Harper, Judge Pierrepont, Judge Roosevelt, Augustus Schell, Royal Phelps, J. W. Beekman, John H. Brouer, and a large number of other prominent citizens.

The report of the Committee appointed to proceed to Montreal to extend the invitation to the Prince, was read by Hon. HAMILTON FISH, and unanimously adopted. Its contents have already been made public. The reasons for inviting the Prince to a ball, instead of a dinner, as the Committee were instructed to do, were not stated in the report, further than that they were found, after consultation with the Duke of Newcastle, to be entirely satisfactory and conclusive to the minds of the Committee.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR offered a resolution, which was adopted, making some changes in the Sub-Committees appointed at the last meeting, rendered necessary by the change in the character of the ovation.

ROYAL PHELPS submitted a resolution that the General Committee, which then numbered 160 members, be increased to a number not exceeding 400.

Mr. PERIT supported the resolution for two reasons

first, because the expenses of the entertainment were to be paid by subscription among the members of the Committee, and it was therefore desirable that their numbers should be enlarged; and second, because, owing to the change in the programme from a banquet to a ball, the British residents in the City, who had contemplated giving the Prince a ball themselves, were frustrated in their movement, and should therefore be invited to join in the ball to be given by the Americans. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

J. W. BEERMAN offered a resolution that 2,800 tickets be issued, and that each of the 400 members of the Committee be allowed seven tickets to dispose of as he chooses, on payment of $70, the invitations to be extended in the proportion of four ladies to three gentlemen.

After considerable informal discussion as to the capacity of the Academy of Music, some stating it to be 5,000 and others 3,000, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, it was resolved to limit the complimentary tickets to 200.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., offered a resolution that the various sub-committees constitute one general Supervisory Executive Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting, and make all necessary arrangements for the ball. Adopted.

Some discussion arose on a motion made by Mr. PERIT that among the additions to the general Committee, be included at least 25 of the prominent British residents of the City, comprising the Presidents of British Societies in New-York.

Objection was made by Mr. JAMES G. KING and others, to their being invited to join the Committee in the character of British residents, merely as such. The subject was finally disposed of by the withdrawal of the motion, it being tacitly understood that among the additions to the Committee the British residents should be liberally provided for.

The Secretary then read the names of 160 gentlemen who had been proposed as additions to the General Committee, and on motion, they were all accepted. Among them were many well-known citizens of New-York.

On motion of Mr. C. A. DAVIS, it was voted to extend a special invitation to the Mayor of the City to attend the ball.

The Chairman and Secretary of the General Committee were elected to act as Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee, and ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., was chosen Treasurer.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE SPRINGFIELD HORSE SHOW.

The Opening—Grand Cavalcade—New-York Represented—Celebrated Horses on the Ground.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

I have been wondering how remote posterity would be astonished should Springfield—having been to-day engulphed by an earthquake—turn up another Pompeii, with the Fourth National Horse Show fossilized and petrified! What a jolly time the Scientific Convention of 9860 would have in exhuming, examining and writing dissertations upon the remarkable equine race of 1860! However, as we are not subterranean yet, and the Horse Show is now well under way, I suppose I must leave speculation and give you some "facts, Mr. Gradgrind."

The fixed fact, of course, is the horse in every known variety, from the fiery courser, who flies along at a rate which makes the telegraph poles look like a picket fence, to the stolid frame who declines to move unless you kindle a fire under him. About five hundred and fifty horses have already been entered—several hundred more than at any previous exhibition; over two hundred of these, however, are from Springfield and vicinity. The balance have been brought from other States, and some from remote places. One pair of matched horses, belonging to Dr. E. R. MACKEY, of Reidsburg, has been brought from two hundred miles beyond Milwaukee. They stand sixteen hands high, and weigh over 1,100 pounds. In the class of thorough bred stallions there are *Milton*, *Hector*, *Comet*, *Young Zenith* and *Young Wilton Brown*. The famous stallions *Jupiter* and *Troubadour* are also present. Among New-York celebrities I ought to mention a splendid four-in-hand team exhibited by SIMEON LELAND, of the Metropolitan; also, SILAS C. HERRING'S (safe man) noted tandem team of four bray horses; the quartette of "hundred-year olds," owned by Mr. BROWN and exhibited here last year; one of B. M. WHITLOCK'S fine teams, and others, which perhaps I had better notice in the order of their appearance.

Hampden Park, on the banks of the Connecticut, where the Show is located, is a delightful spot, covering about sixty acres, owned by the County Agricultural Society. It is nearly of a triangular shape, having a mile-track near the outer line, and a half-mile-track near the centre. Numbers of refreshment tents, temporary stables, and other ephemeral edifices are scattered about the grounds, giving it the appearance of an Indian village, barring the evidences of decided civilization in the crowd and the horses. The grand stand, capable of accommodating 3,000 spectators, is located near the river, in a position to cover a view of both the mile and half-mile tracks. Immediately opposite is the Judges' stand, which is also set apart for the use of the Press. At an early hour, Providence having answered the prayer of the Committee and favored them with a fine morning, the gates were thrown open and the crowd commenced to pour in, and during the day no less than 5,000 visitors must have been present.

Having been lucky enough to secure a room at the Massasoit House, untenanted, as most of the others were, by half a dozen occupants, I managed to be upon the ground early and take a look at the horses *en dishabille*—mingling with the crowd of gentlemen jockeys in linsey woolsey, "loud" gloves, and skull caps. I strolled past the stables, and had an edifying view of the process of grooming, cleaning, currying, feeding, combing, brushing, and general fixing of the favorite animals—a process, I may say, involving quite as much time and trouble as that of ing a lady's toilette. *Patchen* stock seems to be in the ascendant. I noticed *Major Low*, foaled in 1855; *Buckley*, foaled in 1857; *Lady Patchen* and *New-Jersey*, foaled in 1855—all out of *George M. Patchen*. This stock was entered solely for exhibition by Mr. CHAS. BATHGATE, of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., who raised them himself. The colts are aged one, two, three and five years. They are all fine animals and worthy of their illustrious sire. From Bangor, Me., there were *Maine*, *Messenger*, *Target*, *Nelly Crowe*, *Robin* and *Black Hawk*, *Messenger*. The famous stallion *Patrick Henry*, a five-eighths *Black Hawk*, being got by *Black Hawk*, from a quarter-blood *BlackHawk*, drew a large crowd.

At precisely 10 o'clock, with punctuality worthy of Gen. SANDFORD on Division parade, the huge bell sounded for the the grand cavalcade of all horses entered in the show, either for exhibition, premium or for sale, and, strange to say, the cavalcade was ready in a few minutes. It was, indeed, a spirited scene, to see the five hundred specimens of probably the finest horses ever gathered together in one exhibition, in every imaginable trim, driven in every possible manner; in buggies, sulkies, family carriages, skeleton wagons, coaches, and all manner of wheeled vehicles, five or six abreast, and stretching nearly around the half-mile track. The grooms were in their glory, and proudly curbed the prancing steeds to the slow pace of the cavalcade. The spirited action of the thorough-breds, the dashing impetuosity of the stallions, the sleek coats and flowing manes of the chagers glistening in the sun, the occasional dashing-ahead of some full-blooded courser, the graceful limbs of the racers, the sinewy bodies of the draft-horses and all the peculiarities of so varied an equinal array made the scene a brilliant one indeed. LELAND'S four-in hands, HERRING'S tandem, and the stallions, attracted most attention. Mrs. FIELD, a fair equestrian, who rode gracefully a fiery bay charger, was the recipient of no little attention.

Soon after the cavalcade started, Gilmore's Band, which had just arrived from Boston, struck up a lively air, to the great consternation of some of the drivers. Two spirited animals, frightened by the sudden noise, started on the run, and were only restrained after one had become summarily unharnessed, and another had broken the axle of the sulky to which he was attached. The drivers, however, escaped unharmed, and the band stopped playing, temporarily. The horses, however, soon became used to the music, when it was again started, to the great joy of the ladies.

After the cavalcade, I had an opportunity to catch a passing glance at some of the stallions in class No. 3, eight years and over, and was surprised to find so much Black-Hawk stock. Of this stock there were *Henry Clay*, *Black Prince*, *Plato*, *Pathfinder*, and others. In the same class are *Maine Messenger* and *Age*, of Messenger stock; *Columbus* and *Morgan Prince*, of Morgan stock—all fine animals, and worth coming to Springfield to see.

The track was thrown open for general use immediately after the cavalcade; and with the promiscuous running, trotting, galloping, cantering, racking and pacing, presented a lively scene. Marshal DWIGHT endeavored to avoid mishaps by having all the drivers go around one way, but could not at first succeed. The consequence was, that in going round the turn, *Mazeppa*, an iron-gray Morgan, attached to a light buggy, and a French breed chestnut horse, *Jennie*, in a sulky, both going at full speed in opposite directions, came into collision, landed both drivers on the ground, and breaking the shaft of the sulky. Luckily, however, nobody was hurt.

At 12 o'clock the farm and draft horses were inspected. There were five entries, of which one was made by GEO. W. ATWATER, of New-York, who entered a team of seven and eight year olds, *Robin* and *Bay*, of *Emigrrant* and *Columbus* breeds, weighing about 1,300 pounds each. In Class No. 21, (draft horses,) there were seven entries, two from New-York: *Bessie*, by GEO. S. ATWATER, (*Emigrant* breed,) and *Flora*, (*Hamiltonia* breed,) by A. S. NEWTON.

In Class No. 6 (mares with foal by their side) there were thirteen entries, three from New-York: DAVID LEAVITT, Jr.'s thorough bred *Highland Maid*, NATHAN DAMON'S *Miss Benton*, (*Messenger* stock,) and Mr. FULLER, of Long Island, his celebrated *Lady Sontag*, (*Grey Messnger*.) *Lady Sontag* created quite a sensation in the morning by her rapid traveling round the course.

The best show of a class during the day was made in class 6, Stallions of 3 and under four years of age. There were no less than twenty-four horses in this class—three from New-York. GEO. TAYLOR of Dover Plains entered "Frank B. Clay," J. C. WARD, of Albany, entered *Young Chief*, and JOSEPH HARKER, of Long Island, his celebrated *Black Bird*, a 3-year old *Washington*. Among other horses entered in this class were *President*, Gov. WALKER'S Ticonderoga; *Prince Albert*, HIRAM DREW, Jr.; *Right Bower*, out of *Gypsey* (*Black Hawk*;) *White Oak*, (*Black Hawk* second;) *Green Mountain Wildcat*, *Ben Franklin*, *Humboldt*, (*Morgan and Black Hawk*;) *John Alden*, *Black Hawk*;) *Lightfoot* (*Black Hawk* and *Morgan*;) and others. After examining them, the judges ordered a scrub race twice around the half-mile track, and, though *Blackbird* started last, and the driver stopped, supposing the heat was for half-a-mile, he won by a head. The four best in the race were then called up for a trial. These were *Blackbird*, owned by JOSEPH HARKER, and raised on Long Island; *Hiram Drew*, raised in Vermont; *White Oak*, raised in Canada; and *Collector*, in Rhode Island. They went twice around, and *Blackbird* won easily in 3:10—very good time for a young stallion. I am told that Mr. HARKER has refused $3,000 for *Blackbird*. He will no doubt take the first prize in his class—a feather for New-York's cap. You will perceive from what I have already stated that New-York is well represented, and I should not wonder at her taking another State prize.

Of breeding mares there were eighteen entries. Of those from New-York, there were entered *Laura Keene*, by JAS. H. MORSE, L. I., *Roscoe* (by *Abdallah*) entered by J. F. SPRAGUE, New-York, *Kate Allen* (by Imp. *Trustee*,) entered by JAS. ALLEN, New-York; *Julia*, (by *Trustee*,) entered by CHAS. BATHGATE, New-York; *Fanny*, (by *Morgan*,) entered by B. M. WHITLOCK, New-York. The scrub race of the breeding mares created considerable merriment, and nobody took pains to learn which won.

There being some time to spare, Marshal DWIGHT started a race between *Wm. Tell*, *Comet* and *Berkshire Boy*, of class No. 18, gentlemen's driving horses. They trotted the half mile in the order named.

O., JR.

The Horse Patchen and the International Fair at Watertown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the columns of the TIMES of yesterday, under the head of "International Horse Fair," a correspondent, who signs himself "8," does Mr. C. JAY WELLS, of Watertown, and myself, great injustice, in asserting that we were guilty of a "clear case of double-dealing," either in not having *Patchen* present at the International Horse Show, or in issuing a card to the public that no engagement had been made for the appearance of *Patchen* at said Fair. What I asserted in that card is true, and I again say that no engagement or agreement was made by me with any person or persons to have *Patchen* at that Fair, and all asseverations or affidavits to the contrary, come from whom they may, are false and untrue. A Mr. A. M. HARRIS, of Watertown, some month ago, called upon me, as he said, by the request of Mr. PRATT, the President of the Fair, to engage me to have the horse at the Fair. I gave him no encouragement, but told him that if, on reflection, I thought better of the invitation. I would write to Mr. PRATT and advise him of my acceptance, and I certainly never wrote to Mr. PRATT, or any one else, accepting the invitation of Mr. PRATT. That is all the conversation I had with Mr. HARRIS about *Patchen* being present at that Fair.

As to the issuing of the handbills or cards, I am alone responsible—and it is an act of injustice towards Mr. C. JAY WELLS to accuse him of any complicity in the matter. He had nothing to do with it beyond obliging me in my request to have the card published for me.

As assertions are made by your correspondent "8," that two parties would make affidavits that I agreed to have *Patchen* at that fair or show, I append my own that such is not the fact. WM. WALTERMIRE,

Owner of the horse *George M. Patchen*.

City and County of New-York, ss.—William Waltermire being duly sworn says, that he has never made any *arrangement or engagement* with Mr. A. M. Harris, or the owner or owners of the horse *Ethan Allen*, nor with any person or persons, for the presence of deponent's horse, *George M. Patchen*, at the International Horse Show at Watertown, New-York, on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of August, 1860, either to contend for any prize or premium, or for any exhibition.

WM. WALTERMIRE.

Sworn before me, Sept. 4, 1860.
WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

CITY POLITICS.

MASS MEETING OF FUSIONISTS.

Speech of Hiram Ketchum, Esq.—Bell and Everett Men to Vote the Fusion Ticket.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of "Citizens of the Ninth Ward in favor of the Union Electoral Ticket," was held at the Bleecker Building last evening, pursuant to call which announced among the speakers who would address the meeting, Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM, Hon. A. K. HADLEY, SAMUEL HALLETT and ELI P. NORTON. This list of orators, combined with the more noisy attractions of a brass band, which aroused the neighborhood for blocks around with its patriotic blasts, drew together a collection of Ninth Warders which quite filled the large hall, and must have numbered five hundred persons.

The meeting was organized about 8 o'clock, by the election of E. R. BOGARDUS, President, and George Briggs, James Webb, A. M. C. Smith, A. M. Bininger James M. Austin, L. W. Parkes, Jacob R. Riley, J. H. Ogden, and some ten or a dozen others Vice-Presidents.

Mr. BOGARDUS, on taking the Chair, returned his acknowledgments for the honor, and said he was proud to be a member of the great National Union Party, whose organization was foreshadowed by HENRY CLAY, and which now formed the great and the only bulwark against the raging waves of fanaticism, sectionalism, and disunion.

JAMES M. AUSTIN then read a series of resolutions denouncing sectionalism and abolitionism, indorsing the nomination of BELL and EVERETT and their platform, discountenancing the further agitation of Slavery, lamenting the corruptions of the National and State Legislatures, and recommending a union of all parties opposed to Republicanism, for the purpose of "crushing out the fanatical spirit of that organization." The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SAMUEL HALLETT, Esq., of Western New-York, was then introduced, and said that he was one of the men who helped to form the Union ticket at Syracuse, and he proceeded to argue that those who called themselves "Americans" could not consistently vote the Republican ticket, and that their only course was to support the Union ticket, and thus secure ten electoral votes at least for BELL and EVERETT, where otherwise they would get none. He read a letter from LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, written just previous to the election there, overflowing with Union sentiment, and closing as follows: "If I am elected, the *young* conspirators and their *leader* are dead cocks in the pit, never to flutter again." Also, another letter from the same gentleman, written after the election, in which he attributes his success to the strong Union sentiment of the masses in Kentucky.

At the conclusion of Mr. HALLETT'S remarks, Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM was introduced, and was received with prolonged cheers.

MR. KETCHUM'S SPEECH.

He said he came there to advocate the election of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, for President, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Those candidates were nominated by as respectable, intelligent and patriotic a Convention, composed of delegates from every State in the Union, as had assembled in this canvass at least. They were nominated with great unanimity. They did not seek the nomination, but it was tendered to them without their solicitation. Who were these candidates. (The speaker here gave a sketch of the life and services of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT.)

If then, he continued, these candidates could be elected, what would be the consequence? A new impulse would be given to everything in the country. Republican liberty would be honored throughout the world. Every American, wherever he might be, would rejoice and be proud of his country. It would impart new life and energy to every department of business. All this was universally admitted when the nominations were made, but people said, "You can't elect them, the people can't appreciate them, they are not worthy of them, they can't get a single vote." And our Republican friends said, "why don't you come in where your votes will tell, and take sides in this great question of Slavery?" We told them we would fight no such battle; that we were sick of this question of Slavery, we had had enough of it; it nauseated our stomachs; that the Constitution was made for something else besides negroes. They talk of nothing else but Slavery, and the extension of Slavery. And what was this Slavery question? It was not whether the people, when formed into a State, should have Slavery—that was admitted; but whether Slavery should go into the Territories. Now, for one, he could say that he would rather the Territories should sink into sterility than that they should be made the subject of a contest which should break up and destroy the Union. There were other interests to be looked after—the development of the resources of the country, &c., &c.—but nothing could be talked about or thought of by the Republicans but Slavery in the Territories. He stood there to-night to say that this whole discussion and agitation of the Slavery question, from the time of the adoption of the Missouri Compromise down to the present day, had not been the means of extending or restricting Slavery one inch. Slavery went just where it was fitted to go and no further, and so it would continue to do. The Union men believe that a majority of the people of the country are sick of this eternal discussion of the negro question. They have long believed this to be the case. And now, what has come to pass? Why, it begins to be admitted that there is a possibility of the election of BELL and EVERETT. He had been told, although he did not often read that journal, that Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune* of yesterday, concedes to us several States. Yes, we "old fogies" were really going to get several States for our candidate! It begins to be conceded that the people are at length beginning to get sick of the everlasting negro and want something else. Well, then, the question for the Union men now, was "how can we succeed?" "What must we do?" Why, the first answer is, we must prevent the election of the Republican candidate in the State of New-York. Well, how are we to do it? "Here," said the speaker, "I must resort to figures; we must put on our spectacles and begin to calculate." He proceeded to read the statistics of the Presidential election in this State in 1856, showing that the Republicans were in a minority, but were enabled to carry the State through the divisions of their opponents. "If," he said, "we divide the opposition to the Republicans, as we did in 1856, where are we? [A voice—"No where."] Is it lost to rep[ublican]ism? [Another voice—"No."] They tell us it is very patriotic to put forth our own candidates and stand by them. They tell the Democrats the same thing. It was a new doctrine to him that people might not unite to accomplish religious, moral or political objects. He never heard of it before. Why, it was an every-day occurrence. He then gave several instances of the union of parties and sects of opposite views and faith for the accomplishment of one common object in which they were all agreed. Among them the recent union of all religious sects, Catholics and Protestants, to aid the Syrian Christians and put down their persecutors the Mohammedans. The Republicans seemed to forget that the Whigs did not unite with the Democratic Party, but only with Democrats, for the accomplishment of a common object on which they were all agreed—the defeat of the Republican Party. But, after all, what had the Republican Party done that authorized all parties to unite against them? This was a fair question, and he intended to answer it then and there. In the first place, then, this country is now, and had been from the start, divided into two great sections—slaveholding and non-slaveholding. From the first, it had been the custom to take one candidate from the Free States and the other from the Slave States. It now happens that the Republican Party choose both candidates from the Free States. They could all see that that was sectional. It was very unfortunate, to say the least of it. It violated a time-honored custom—in a word, it was sectional. But that was not all. What was the objection of this party of the Free States against the Slave States? It was against the institutions firmly established in the Slave States. This objection divided itself into two parts: first, to prevent the extension of Slavery, and, second, to the institution of Slavery itself. It says this institution must be abolished. This leads to disunion. To be sure, the conservative portion of the Republican Party—such men as THOS. CORWIN, Gov. PENNINGTON and Col. WEBB deny that this was one of the objects of the Republican Party; but the other portion, the other three-fourths of the party, are for abolishing the institution of Slavery in the States and everywhere. To sustain this assertion, the speaker quoted a speech of Senator SEWARD, delivered several years ago in Ohio, in which he said that "Slavery must be abolished, and you and I must do it." Abolished where? Not in the State of Ohio, where he was speaking, for Slavery never existed there. Where, but in the Slave States? He also quoted SEWARD'S Rochester speech, and said that the John Brown raid was a direct consequence of the doctrine announced by Senator SEWARD. He also quoted CHAS. SUMNER and HORACE GREELEY, the latter of whom stated in 1856, that at present the Republicans should be content to prevent the extension of Slavery, and wait for further action till the people were ripe for it. The Abolition portion of the Republican Party, he said, were ten times as active as the conservative portion; and in time the would have the reins in their own hands, and then the conservative men would have to knock under. Such men as SUMNER, GREELEY, GIDDINGS and HALE already held the reins of the Republican Party. He believed, in all honesty, that the defeat of the Republican Party was called for, first and foremost by every sentiment of duty and patriotism. He believed its success would be a great public calamity. The very foundation-stone of the Republican Party was laid in opposition to the Constitution of the United States. After giving a little humorous advice to the Republican Presses which concerned themselves so much about the honor of the Bell and Everett party, and their chances of getting cheated in the fusion they had formed, he closed by urging a union of all the opposition as the only means of defeating the Republicans, and said that if LINCOLN was defeated he felt a strong assurance that JOHN BELL would be elected. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause and the ringing of sleigh-bells.

After a few remarks from Mr. NORTON, the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the Union electoral ticket.

TWENTIETH WARD DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY.

The Douglas and Johnson Club of the Twentieth Ward met last evening at a public house in Eighth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. There were full thirty members present, when the meeting was called to order at 8½ o'clock, and at that time one additional member signed his name. A communication from the German Democracy was read, accepting an invitation to attend the mass meeting on the 12th inst., and one from Ex-Alderman WM. WILSON, promising his support, and recommending that the clubs should march as organized—the oldest taking the right.

Mr. KENNEDY moved that the communication be laid on the table.

The President declared the gentleman out of order.

Mr. KENNEDY said he had a right to speak, and was not out of order; but ultimately he was informad that his motion would not then prevail, and it was not put.

At this time about sixty persons had collected, and some four more signatures were obtained, after which the President introduced a Mr. ROTH, who spoke at some length with reference to the position taken by "our fathers"—who he said were all Englishmen—against England; but his audience, which was composed principally of Irishmen, did not exactly relish the assertion, and evinced their dissent by ironical laughter. Mr. ROTH proceeded to affirm that the principle of non-intervention sought to be established by the Democracy, was the same principle for which our forefathers fought the British.

A VOICE—Go 'way. [Laughter.]

The speaker endeavored to show that the Constitution never intended to "disrobe" the people of their right to self-government. He quoted largely from the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence in support of his theory.

Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS was next introduced. He said that the previous speaker had remarked that they (the audience) were the sons of Englishmen. Now, he remembered his grandfather who emigrated here in 1780, and he was a German; his mother informed him that he had an Irishwoman for a nurse, whose breasts were like two milk cans, and she was very fond of whisky; that was the reason he was so fond of it himself. Now he had a German father and was suckled by an Irish nurse, so he wanted to know what countryman he was? Mr. ARCULARIUS proceeded to say that no outsiders should poke their noses into our domestic affairs, and referred at length to the struggle made by WASHINGTON and other great men for our freedom.

Other speakers followed, and then the meeting adjourned.

MASS-MEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Last evening a largely attended meeting of the German Republican residents of the Seventeenth Ward was held at the corner of Allen and Houston streets. On motion, Mr. PETER COOK, the President of the Seventeenth Ward Club, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. BERNHARD SCHWARZ Secretary. Mr. COOK then introduced the following gentlemen, who addressed the assemblage concerning the ensuing Presidential election: The first speaker was Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, who spoke on Popular Sovereignty and Slavery; then came Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN, whose subject was the present situation of the various parties. Mr. HERMAN RASTER, the Editor of the German *Abend Zeitung*, explained the benefits of a high tariff, and illustrated its benefits to the public at large, and to the laboring classes in particular. He was followed by Messrs. S. TSCHIRNER, THOS. LITTLE and various others.

The Rival Dictionaries.

R. H. SMART, the well-known English Elocutionist and Lexicographer, under date of London, Aug. 7, 1860, writes: "I have examined as far as time has permitted the splendid volume you did me the honor to transmit last week—the Pictorial Edition of *Webster's Dictionary*, unabridged, 1859. Take it all together, it must be considered, in America, at least, as the surpassing work of its kind. I say in America, because Webster's name no doubt there carries an authority with it which our English public are not willing to yield when difference of opinion or practice exists—e. g., in the spelling of *honour*, *favour*, etc. I must at the same time acknowledge there is great consistency in Webster's practice, and that if it could be enforced here, as I understand it is in America by the greater force of his name, our common language would be liberated from many of its inconsistencies."

H. COLERIDGE, Esq., the able Secretary of the London Philological Society, London, writes Aug. 7, 1860: "As a general book of reference, adapted to the wants of that enormous majority of educated persons who are not linguistic scholars, it would, I think, be difficult to frame a better or more serviceable Dictionary than that of Webster in its later editions. I have often been struck by the copiousness of the vocabulary, and the immense variety of the isolated facts brought together. I think the book, when viewed as it should be, as a hand-book of the language, easy of consultation for the masses, fulfills its object most thoroughly."

An American publisher, now in London, writes to a friend that more than one-half of all the dictionaries published in England are Webster's. In other words, the works of the great American Lexicographer have a greater sale in England, as in this country, than that of all other dictionaries of the English language combined.

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Mosquito Bites Immediately Cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, and no mark left. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists everywhere.

MARRIED.

KISSAM—WALTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. James S. Bush, PHILIP KISSAM to ELIZA K. WALTON, daughter of William H. Walton, of this City.

DE LANCY—DE VOE.—At High Bridge, on Monday, Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Bolton, WASHINGTON G. DE LANCY to HANNAH M., eldest daughter of S. W. De Voe, Esq.

BATE—STICKNEY.—At Watertown, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 1, by Rev. S. R. Demmen, THOMAS H. BATE, Esq., of New-York, to ELIZABETH ANN, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Stickney, Esq., of Watertown.

GREY—GAIR.—At the ancient Chapel, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. Hamilton Thom, HENRY RUSSELL, son of Robert Hyde Grey, Esq., to EMILY, daughter of the late S. S. Gair, of Liverpool.

DIED.

TAIT.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, Mrs. MARY ANN TAIT, relict of Wm. Tait, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the John-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John J. Tait, No. 21 Carmine-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 5.

GAMBLE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, SARAH A., wife of Henry N. Gamble.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DUNCAN.—in this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 3, WALTER G. DUNCAN, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, also members of Company 6, Seventh Regiment, in citizens' dress, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 114 West 44th-st.

GREENALCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at No. 228 West 31st-st., suddenly, WALLACE GREENALCH, aged 32 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the employes of the Hudson River Railroad, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Poughkeepsie. By taking the 11 o'clock train friends will be brought in time for his funeral. His remains will be taken to his residence by the 7 o'clock A. M. train.

☞ Norwich, Conn., and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, FREDERICK, infant son of Amelia A. and C. Godfrey Gunther, aged 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 145 East 14th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

FENTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 3, THOMAS FENTON, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Hermitage Lodge No. 165, I. O. of O. F., St. Nicholas Lodge No. 394, I. O. of O. F., E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1, Martha Washington Temple No. 1, the members of Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 106 Orchard-st.

DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 3, HELEN S., wife of Edgar Davidson, and youngest daughter of Henry T. Gillet, of Buffalo.

Evening prayers will be said at her late residence, No. 31 West 39th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock, her remains being removed to Buffalo the following morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARSON.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, MAXWELL, wife of Robert Carson, a native of Parish Kells, Kirkudbright, Scotland, aged 37 years.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

ROCKWELL.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Sept. 3, FRANCENA, eldest daughter of Geo. E. and Sarah Rockwell, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, Yonkers, this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELMENDORF.—At Oxford, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 24, FRANCES DE PUY, infant daughter of John A. and Fanny C. Elmendorf, aged 2 months and 21 days.

RUNCIE.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock in the evening, JANE, wife of John T. Runcie, aged 47 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church South 2d-st., near 6th-st., Williamsburgh. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DWIGHT.—At Geneva, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Mrs. SUSAN M. DWIGHT, widow of the late Henry Dwight, in the 79th year of her age.

FULLER.—In South Coventry, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, of consumption, FRANCES EVELIN, wife of David C. Fuller, and daughter of W. S. A. and Lois Strickland, of this City, aged 26 years, 7 months and 25 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 421, Sept. 4, 1860.
67, 62, 30, 21, 55, 66, 77, 61, 29, 10, 38, 8, 63.
Class No. 422, Sept. 4, 1860.
7, 34, 64, 27, 74, 63, 35, 11, 6, 51, 75, 65.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 4, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN,

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FEMALES.

AS AMANUENIS.—THE WIDOW OF A PHYSIcian, intelligent, young and unincumbered, desires employment as Amanuensis, or would take the supervision of a gentleman's house; expectations moderate. Address IRENE LA DESTINE, Post-office, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a girl to do chamberwork. Call at No. 108 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-rate seamstress, and understands cutting and fitting; good City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent and trustworthy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and washing; is a good shirt ironer; is most willing and obliging; best of City reference convenient to where she advertises. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, with the best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in sewing or taking care of children; is capable of taking charge of an infant. May be seen for two days at No. 299 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL wants a situation in a small family, to do chamberwork, and as waitress. Can be seen at No. 113 Avenue A, between 7th and 8th sts., on the first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give good reference. Call at the store No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid or to take care of children; the best of City reference can be had from her last place. Call at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and do sewing; has good City reference for such an engagement; would like to travel with a family. Call for two days at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Inquire at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of fluting. Good city references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 177 West 36th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as child's nurse by a young woman of good address; is a good, plain sewer; is fond of children; can come well recommended. Call at No. 7 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A competent woman wishes a situation as child's nurse or seamstress; has been in that capacity some years; can have the best City references from her present place. Apply at No. 213 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, viz.: soups, jellies, wild fowls, baking, larding and boning; none but first-class families need apply. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of baking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or do the whole of it in a private family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands making of pies, biscuits, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; two years' reference from last place. Inquire, for two days, at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, to do plain cooking in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German woman who understands her business thoroughly; will do no washing; requires the highest wages, and will not leave the City. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A VERY RESpectable young woman a situation as a good cook; bakes bread, pies, biscuit, &c.; and as washer and ironer; is a beautiful laundress; would do general housework. No objections to country. Has best of City reference for four years from her last place. Call at No. 149 9th-st., basement, near Broadway, for two days; wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have lived four years in their last place; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls, with six years' reference their from their last place; one as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; and the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby, and can cut and make children's clothes. To be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable capable Protestant servant girl, as good cook, washer and ironer; is highly recommended, of obliging disposition, and will study her employer's interest; no objection to the country, where she may have a steady place. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a good cook, and most excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. She understands cooking in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, for two neat, respectable young women, sisters, situations in one house; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can give good reference from their last place. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; City reference can be given; can be seen for 2 days at No. 222 West 21st-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also bakes; has good City reference. Call at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; is most obliging and willing; has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl; she understands bread, pies, biscuit, &c. Satisfactory reference given. Apply at No. 201 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron, or as housekeeper; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 10 Marion-st., second floor, front room; can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two as capable and really smart, respectable girls as any lady could desire; one is an excellent thorough cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid or waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; they are girls of excellent character, and have the very highest Brooklyn references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, as cook, washer and ironer, by a very trusty, capable and highly recommended servant girl; is thoroughly experienced in washing and ironing and kitchen duties, or would do general housework. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress. Good City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable young women, situations; one as first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; the other is as an excellent laundress, and would assist in chamberwork; both have best City reference. Can be seen at No. 181 4th-av., for two days.

A SCOOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have best of City references. Call at or address No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by one who is fully competent to attend to all departments; is an American. Can be seen, for three days, at the Brevoort House, at the foot of 5th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish lady, a situation as housekeeper or companion to an elderly lady; salary not so much required as a comfortable home. Address F. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A YOUNG WIDow, of agreeable manners and cultivated mind, in reduced circumstances, desires the position of companion to a lady; would like to travel South or West, or would take the sole charge of a gentleman's house. Address M. F. STILES, Philadelphia Post-office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NICE, smart, tidy Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; is very fond of children and A good chambermaid and waitress; would do housework in a small family; best City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, basement, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as nurse, or to travel with a lady; understands hair-dressing; also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation for a smart, neat, and very respectable girl, to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice sewer, and willing to make herself useful; will go for $5 per month; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and plain sewing; City references given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 42 West 30th-st., till engaged.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—Two good, honest girls, wish the above situations in city or country; are clean, willing to please, servants; have good reference. Apply at 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, as seamstress and chambermaid, or as regular seamstress; cuts, fits and finishes; wages, $8; also, a cook who understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or head waiter in a boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 62 Leonard-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to obtain work by the day; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands house-cleaning to satisfaction; the best of reference given as to honesty and capability. Call or address No. 96 Henry-st., basement door.

ALL FEMALES WANTING SITUATIONS should consult the advertising columns of the NEW-YORK SUN, where employment of every kind is offered to those out of place. PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who has been brought up in the first establishments in Europe, and has seven years' City reference; any gentleman wanting a man to take charge of horses and carriages only will not be disappointed. Call at or address WM. SMITH, No. 114½ West 27th-st., or at CHAS. WATERS, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, or to Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, who understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced coachman, who understands the general care of horses; will drive double or single harness. Recommendations to hand if necessary. Address Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady young man, (American;) can give good City references as to character and capability. Address A. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations as useful man and wife, by English Protestants; the man is a good coachman, gardener and farmer; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, also a dairy maid; are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 121 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful to his employer; no objections to country. Address G. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COACHman and groom's situation wanted by a young man, who has had several years' experience in the business; can produce first-class City reference; would like to engage for the same either in this City, or would go South for the Winter, or would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 30th-st., or address P. L., No. 81 West 30th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by an Englishman 26 years of age, a situation as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; can drive four or six; has no objection to any country; has had 16 years' experience; is neat, smart, and willing, and has the best of reference. Call or address GROOM, P. Trainor, saddler, No. 654 Broadway, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady young man, with the best of City references, desires a situation in the above capacity; he is an excellent groom and good, steady driver; has no objection to go any distance in the country; any gentleman or family requiring such help, will please address to No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; will be found a careful and obliging man in every respect; can produce the most satisfactory references from last employers; no objection to any part of the country; wages not so much an object as a nice, respectable home. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man, at present disengaged, who has a situation in gardening or laying out grounds; is well informed in his business; moderate compensation. City references. Any parties in want of such a person may address a note to G. F., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Scotchman, a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening and farming; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best of references. Apply at or address D. F., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman (single) who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference to that effect. Address or apply to W. ELLIOTT, seedsman, No. 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by an unmarried German; understands his business in all its branches; can give City references. Address T. B. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER.—A young Protestant man and his wife want situations, the man as gardener and coachman, and the wife to do general housework or cook; good references if required. Call, for three days, (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,) at No. 173 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN OF active habits, willing to work, and having six years' experience in a first-class grocery and wine trade as work and salesman, desires a situation in a like business, where he can have active and steady employment. Satisfactory reference of character and ability. Address P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a young man, a short time in this country; would make himself generally useful. Address D. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A PORTER'S SITUATION wanted by a steady, experienced man in a dry goods or carpet and oil cloth store; is able and willing to work; good City reference; can deposit $200 with an employer if required. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN OR CORRESPONDING CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as salesman or corresponding clerk in a wholesale importing or jobbing house where fair business capacity will be appreciated. Can give the most unexceptionable City references. Address M. R. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man as Agent or Superintendent in some manufacturing business. Any parties about opening an office in the City and wishing the services of a reliable person to conduct the same, will address M. H. O., stating business, location, &c., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the highest City reference as to character and ability. Address to THOS. M., where he can be seen for two days if not engaged. Mr. Corwen's grocery, next house but one to Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended by some of the best families in New-York. Address L. B., Drug-store under the Everett House, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference, for character, to his last employer. Inquire at the Jewelry store, No. 306 8th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a competent single young man; good City reference given; address A. B., No. 170 3d-av., next drug store, corner 13th-st.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man just arrived from the country, in a genteel boarding-house, as in-door servant; can be seen until engaged. Can come well recommended from his last employer; understands his business in every branch. Address THOMAS MURPHY, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 18, ACTIVE, HEALTHY and willing to work, wishes a place in some good business, mercantile or mechanical. His testimonials from his teachers and others are ample, and such as will gratify any person who looks carefully to the character and principles of his assistants. Address W. B. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house; he writes a fair hand, is quick at figures, and can give undoubted reference as to character and ability. Address G. R. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

ARTISANS AND LABORERS WILL FIND A complete directory to situations of all kinds in the advertising columns of the NEW-YORK SUN. Price one cent per copy; 6 cents a week.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 24 West 39th-st., (near 6th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 11 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE,

Now in its forty-first year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 3, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school-building has been considerably enlarged during the last summer vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following well-known parties, whose sons have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield and Phillips; Rev. Messrs. Summers, Jocelyn, Lillie, S. M. Isaacs, and C. K. Imbrie; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Gen. Sweet; Hon. Edward Smith, Consul Coleman Peters; Hons. E. H. Van Winkle, John Miller and Charles Henschel; Messrs. R. B. Connolly, S. F. Butterworth, Stephen P. Russel, William, M. Evarts, Peter S. Hoe, A. R. Walsh, James Marsh, A. B. Belknap, Charles N. Talbot, Robert Carter, Geo. H. Brodhead, &c.

Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 309 WEST 22D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys separate from business or College. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 16th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—near Rolling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City, by the Erie Railroad. HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Studies—Classics, French, German and English branches. Parents desirous of sending their sons to a healthy locality, removed from city and village influences, and of having them thoroughly instructed, are invited to visit Cedarcroft. A carriage will be at the depot Tuesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train leaving Jersey City at 3:15 P. M. References—President of Columbia College, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, and present patrons. See circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 11 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 61 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Iveson & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Female Institute will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10th, cor. Carlton and Greene-avs., Brooklyn. The number of pupils having increased, the building has been enlarged during the vacation, so as to meet all the wants of the school.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st. Pupils for the ensuing school year will be received in the several departments of this Institution on and after the 3d of September.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CREGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNEE, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept 17.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 228 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 121 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 564 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 36th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises of this institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art, on MONDAY, Sept. 3; of the Preparatory or Grammar School, on the 10th; of the Collegiate Department, and of the School of Law, Sept. 19; of the School of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, and of the School of Medicine, Oct. 15.

The examination for admission to the College Classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, in the Council Room, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL. NINTH YEAR.—No. 1 West 26th-st., first door from 5th-av.—For the instruction, personally by them, of a limited number of boys, in the Latin, Greek and French languages, Mathematics, English and English Literature with special reference to college or commerce, commences Sept. 18, 1860. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. The rooms are light, lofty, spacious and well ventilated. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; and CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (to which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 864 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when the pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 18. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SCHOLAR.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN THE country, near New-York, and having several daughters who are instructed at home by an accomplished woman, in Latin, French, music, and English branches, wishes to receive into his family for instruction one girl. Address CHARLES H. RICHARDSON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 141 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, September 10, after September 1st, Mrs. Duren will be at home, and will be happy to receive and confer with parents and guardians relative to the reception of pupils for the coming Academical year.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGRUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 152 Pacific-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 96 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 12½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 3. Pupils admitted for either department. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL French and English school, (with gymnasium under special teacher and preparatory department,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

**MESSR

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, without reserve, to close a concern, at his salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a number of 4 and 6-seat light rockaways; also, top buggies, all 1e-seat square-box top buggies for 2 or 4 persons, phætons, &c.; also, a large stock of single and double harness.

COLE & SONS, Auctioneers.

SALE OF HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.—ONE on Woodhull-st.; one on Hicks-st.; one corner of Clinton and Nelson sts.; will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at COLE & SONS' auction room, No. 369 Fulton-st., in persuance of judgment of the Kings County Court, by H. A. Moore, Referee.

The title is good; the sale *bona fide* and absolute, and purchasers will have an opportunity to buy cheap. For exact locality, &c., see legal advertisement in Brooklyn *Star*, headed "Kings County Court—Isaac C. Kendall vs. Cornelius Nogle," and signed "Henry A. Moore, Referee."

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very stylish black horse; drives without a check-rein; is 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, an excellent family horse; is sold by order of the owner, on account of protracted absence in Europe. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase a good horse.

Also, a buggy, belonging to the same party, and made by Lawrence.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, about 7 years old, long tail and mane, perfectly kind and gentle.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS BOUNDED BY Broadway, 10th-av., 97th and 98th sts., near Elm Wood Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, eight valuable parcels of land, being the entire block bounded by Broadway, 10th-av., 97th and 98th sts., comprising a front of 204 feet 4¾ inches on Broadway; 203 feet 10 inches on 10th-av., 146 feet 3 inches on 97th-st., and 113 feet 11¾ inches on 98th-st., and equal to about 11 City lots. To be sold in one parcel; a part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOTEL and household furniture, with carpets, lace curtains, French plate mirrors, &c. F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the largest stock of hotel and household furniture that has been offered this season. Let it suffice to say that it will embrace every kind and description of furniture, from basement to attic. The large rooms at No. 113 Fulton-st. have been taken for this purpose. Catalogues ready, and goods can be examined this day.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of Fall and Winter goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. PORTER & Co. will sell, at Auction, on THURSDAY, September 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the five story residence, No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th av., by order of the administrators of Baron Baracault, deceased, the entire splendid furniture in said house, consisting in part of magnificent carved rosewood pianoforte, three solid rosewood parlor suits, in satin brocatelle and silk reps; card and centre tables, with marble tops; pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etegeres, with mirror doors and backs, corner stands, work tables, lace and brocatelle curtains, dining and tea tables, oil-paintings, clocks, vases, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa-bed, together with a large assortment of rich china ware and glass ware, solid silverware, ivory table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive, to close the estate.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE QUARRY AT LITTLE FALLS, NEW-JERSEY, FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, at Paterson, the property of the Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Company, one of the best brown-stone Quarries in this country. For full particulars, see the Paterson *Guardian*.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 83 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 3, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

IMPORTANT.—DURING THE FALL OF 1855, THE late James Tennent of Philadelphia, Pa., either in his own name, or that of Tennent, Derrickson & Co., transmitted to some Broker or Banker of the City of New-York for sale, four notes of Five hundred dollars each, made payable by M. B. Browning to this own order at 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, date and dated, New-York, May 22, 1855. The first of these was paid at maturity, the other three owing to the death of Mr. Tennent in February, 1857, remain in the hands of the party to whom sent and unknown to the owners. Any information touching where said notes may be found, left with Messrs. Read, Brothers & Co., No. 340 Broadway, N. Y., will confer lasting obligations on the parties interested.

NEW-YORK, August, 1860.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1860, are requested to call at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.; and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after Sept. 3, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $400 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. F. COZZEN, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-gage, at 6, and 7 per cent. None but principals need apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company has to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of $3 per share to the stockholders on demand, at the office, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1860.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success. SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER." A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of now long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, all Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, 40th edition. 400 pages, and about 100 engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etas Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success. SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

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OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EX-tension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present, very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEU-RALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MAHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHIL-DREN speedily and permanently cured, (without medicine,) after all other means have failed, by Dr. PHELPS' VITALIZING MEDICATIONS and judicious application of Electricity. Charges moderate. Consultations free. Office and residence, No. 66 West 13th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERRY'S "BEST" and SMITH'S HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYE, KILT and NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure from New-York will be on
TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
From Pier No. 26 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.

Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.

Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.

THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. K. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$60
Third Cabin, to Havre..35 | To Southampton.....30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, gurney's, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, CHALLENGER, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp.

TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every AT-URDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 8.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAM, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $20; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 695 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, ladies and gentlemen to learn a very profitable business, only three months invented; will positively pay any person $15 per week, and can be done at home. Apply for two days to INVENTOR, No. 143 Orchard-st., first floor. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply.

$25,000. CASH WANTED—IN AN OLD-established business in a prominent Western city, with property of ten times the value already invested, and paying well; or Western lands to this amount will be sold cheap, or exchanged.

BROWN & ROSS, No. 82 Nassau-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, FROM THE PEL-ham farm.—For sale, New-town Pippin reduced cider vinegar, warranted pure; in hogsheads and barrels, for hotels, grocers, shippers, and the trade generally. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip, at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

SEPTEMBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, FT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tues.,	Red Bank only,	3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 4,	6 A. M.
Wed.,	Sept. 5,	7 A. M.	Tues.,	Red Bank only,	3:10 P. M.
Thurs.,	Sept. 6,	7½ A. M.	Wed.,	Sept. 5,	10½ A. M.
Friday,	Sept. 7,	8 A. M.	Thurs.,	Sept. 6,	11½ A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 8,	9 A. M.	Friday,	Sept. 7,	12 M.
Sat.,	Sept. 8,	1½ P. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 8,	1½ P. M.
Sund.,	Sept. 9,	8½ A. M.	Sun.,	Sept. 9,	3 P. M.
Mon.,	Red Bank only,	7 A. M.	Mon.,

A RAID UPON THE RAGGED.

Extensive Arrest of Mendicants and Vagrants.

Scenes and Incidents at the Police Courts.

A very important movement was yesterday inaugurated by the General Superintendent of Police, having for its object the suppression of professional mendicancy. For a long time the business of street-begging has been permitted to prosper, without the least effort on the part of the authorities to prevent it, and it had grown into an evil of proportions so gigantic that scarcely a street in the City has been free from the presence of the creatures whose importunacy offended the busy, and whose misery saddened the reflecting portion of the community. In view of this state of facts, coupled with a generally-expressed desire that some action should be taken on the premises, an order was issued on Monday night, from the Police Head-quarters, directing the Captains of the various Police Precincts, excepting those of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, to have their respective commands in readiness at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, to carry out a plan of operations that had already been formed, by which the apprehension of a vast number of the offenders would be effected. The Eleventh and other three wards mentioned as not participating in the foray, were excluded, as the former is the abiding place of a large proportion of the vagrants, who never ply their vocation so near their domiciles, and the others, which, comparatively speaking, are sparsely populated, are not greatly troubled with the presence of vagabonds. The order specified that the Police were to be mustered in plain clothes, but the business upon which they were to enter was kept a secret, not even the Captains, many of whom could scarcely restrain their curiosity within decent bounds, being informed of its meaning. But anxiety was in due time relieved. Promptly at the hour named directions were simultaneously transmitted throughout the City, by telegraph, to send each officer upon his ordinary post for the purpose of arresting every beggar, vagrant and idler, regardless of age or sex, that he might meet. The officers entered with spirit and energy upon their work, and disguised as they were, the unwary objects of their attention fell easy victims into their hands. In a remarkably short space of time the several Police Courts were crowded with the prisoners, but it being "recess hour," the magistrates and clerks were absent at luncheon, consequently some delay was caused before a commencement was made in the disposition of the cases. No blame, however, can be attached to the Justices on this account, as they were all taken by surprise, and looked in blank amazement at the motley horde which greeted them upon their return to Court.

At the Jefferson Market Court at least 150 of the mendicants were taken. The dock was filled and overflowed, while the entire room was packed with the officers who had the prisoners in charge. The scene was intensely exciting, and for a time such confusion prevailed that Justice QUACKENBUSH was forced to suspend proceedings. The disorder was occasioned mainly by the Police, who, in their eagerness to have their prisoners first disposed of, crowded about the bench, in violation of decorum and in defiance of the officers of the Court, acting more like infractors than conservors of the peace. The Justice finally had the room cleared, and directed each policeman to write his name, with that of his prisoner, upon a slip of paper. This accomplished, the slips were shuffled together and drawn singly, when the parties whose names they bore received the magistrate's attention. Thus order was restored and business expedited.

Such an assemblage of miserable humanity was surely never congregated in a court-room before. The halt, the maimed, the blind, the vicious, the outcast, and the helpless, from the sickly child in its mother's arms, to the valetudinarian whose repulsive features awakened the disgust of the spectator quite as frequently as it excited his commiseration. There were representatives of Ireland, Germany, the lazaroni of Naples, and in fact of almost every section of the globe, not excepting the dark children of the sons of Ham. Emaciated semblances of the "human form divine," clothed with rags and alive with vermin, tottering age and sturdy adolescence, all huddled together, for the most part listlessly indifferent as to what should be done with them. It was a strange and saddening sight. As the names were called, the prisoners were brought to the bar and examined. Each had something to say. Some had children at home dying with hunger, and were forced to ask a pittance for their relief. Others had failed in their efforts to procure employment, and had to beg or starve. A few admitted that they had squandered their earnings in intemperance, and had been now detected in their first offence. One old beldam, giving the name of MARY GALWAY, must have been a lineal descendant of old Hecate herself. Her face was of saffron hue, her eyes bleared, the extremities of her nose and chin in dangerous proximity, and her lank cheeks bristling with a stunted beard. She seemed relieved when she understood that she was to be taken care of by the authorities. An intelligent young man, who said he was a Virginian, apparently still under the effects of an extended debauch, was caught asking alms in Fifth-avenue. How earnestly he plead to be let off. He denied that he was a professional vagrant, and said he had never before been guilty of begging. His entreaties did not avail him, however, and he was committed for 30 days at hard labor. Occasionally the sadness of the scene would be relieved by a dash of humor. For instance, a half-intoxicated son of Erin, giving the name of JAMES CORCORAN, with the utmost *nonchalance* assured the Justice that he was a virtuous individual, and not deserving of punishment. He said he had a wife and seven "childer" at home, and that his two brothers were "prastes," and his two sisters were nuns. His respectable connection did not save him from the cells. Several of the unfortunate creatures requested that they might be committed for three months, urging their destitution as a reason for this desire. It was long past the usual hour of adjournment before the dock was cleared, and but few of the prisoners were discharged. The children between the ages of five and fourteen years were sent to the Juvenile Asylum; the stalwart, able-bodied mendicants were apportioned to thirty and sixty days hard labor; while, where extenuating circumstances were shown, the magistrate exercised his discretion, and consigned the subject to the care of the Commissioners of the Almshouse.

At the Essex Market Court a similar scene was enacted. About seventy-five cases were disposed of by Justice BRENNAN, and as many as 150 of the vagrants were taken to the Tombs before Justice WELSH. As, however, it was rather late when the latter magistrate became ready to enter upon the examination, and meantime the crowd in the Court-room had become so great, and the excitement so intense, that it was impossible to secure order, he directed that the majority of the prisoners should be returned to the station-houses, promising to act upon the cases to-day.

The following is the number arrested in each Ward

Wards.	Vagrants.	Wards.	Vagrants.
First Ward	16	Thirteenth Ward	9
Second Ward	14	Fourteenth Ward	38
Third Ward	83	Fifteenth Ward	34
Fourth Ward	25	Sixteenth Ward	15
Fifth Ward	13	Seventeenth Ward	61
Sixth Ward	34	Eighteenth Ward	32
Seventh Ward	28	Twentieth Ward	18
Eighth Ward	22	Twenty-first Ward	5
Ninth Ward	39	Total	488

The Health of the Port.

THE STATEN ISLANDERS ALARMED.

From the Richmond County Gazette.

The large number of arrivals from Southern ports during the past week has caused quite a collection of vessels at and about the old anchorage. On Saturday we counted twenty-five, and on Sunday eighteen, and on Monday and Tuesday the number was still further diminished. We observed that they were kept at some distance from the track of our ferry-boats, and generally two miles from the Staten Island shore; in fact, one vessel is being lightered well over towards Long Island. It is well known that the Commissioners of Health have kept their proceedings secret this season, else the public would have heard of repeated orders being given that vessels should be lightered at the old anchorage. Knowing that this is all wrong, and contrary to law, we should have remonstrated against it before; but we were unwilling to add anything to the complications that unavoidably surround Dr. GUNN'S position while he evidently believes he is doing all in his power to relieve Staten Island. We believed that no danger to our citizens would really come from the ventilation of merely suspected vessels off our shores, so long as we were assured that positively infected ones would be lightered in the lower bay. But we have reason to believe that the rule has not been followed with the rigid regard to the health of our citizens that long experience of the fatal effects of its violation would have secured. Yesterday our suspicions were confirmed, and we were convinced that the time for speaking out and cautioning our citizens had arrived. A large number of empty water casks—we were assured as many as one hundred—were scattered along the shores of Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton, thrown overboard from a yellow fever vessel. Now, we consider each one of these casks to be more liable to sow the seeds of yellow fever than would half a dozen yellow fever patients. But the dozens of men and boys who were soon engaged in breaking up the casks and consigning them to their homes, are of course ignorant of the danger. As soon as Dr. GUNN was informed of this reckless proceeding on board the vessel, he dispatched a policeman to prevent its continuance, and also sent his own men to collect as many as possible of the casks; but numbers had already been carried to the houses of the poor, where, if no harm results, it will prove that the vessel could not have been infected, and might with safety have been allowed to proceed to the City.

AN HOUR WITH NEW-YORK VILLAINS.

Improvements in the Rogues' Gallery—New Dodges of the Rascals—Efficacy of Showing up their Likenesses.

It is both a melancholy and an interesting matter of news, that the Gallery of Rogues' likenesses at the Police Headquarters is increasing in importance,—sorrowful, that there should be so many scoundrels to be caught, and a cause for rejoicing, that the Police should be able to catch them. Both to the New-Yorker and the stranger is the Gallery worth a visit, especially under the guidance of Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Detective Squad, who knows most of the notorieties represented.

Besides the "man-monkey," JEAN BOSQUET; the "chief mourner," JERRY COMSDEN, the counterfeiter; and the five hundred and fifty sneak-thieves, pick-pockets, confidence men, burglars, "jug-workers," (bank robbers,) "queer makers," (counterfeiters,) "till-dippers," (robbers of money drawers,) "badgers," (panel thieves,) and other standard rogues, there are a number of new notabilities.

Among these is "the Painter," a wild-looking individual with hair sticking out like quills on the fretful porcupine. His plan of operation is to dress and equip himself as a house-painter, watch until the lady of the house goes to market, ring a door bell, and tell the servant that he has been sent to paint the interior of the house. He commences his work like a regular hand, and as soon as he is left alone, steals whatever he can carry conveniently, leaves suddenly to get some materials from the shop, and is seen no more; unless, perchance, a detective catches him. Similar to this mode of operation is that of the "Boot Man," who seizes a favorable opportunity to call at a house and ask a man's wife for her husband's new boots, telling her that her husband wants them in a hurry. He actually succeeded in getting a new pair of patent leathers from one of the detectives' wives by this dodge. Both gentlemen are now stopping at the Tombs preparatory to taking a journey to Fall quarters. A number of new faces are seen among the horse-stealers—individuals who travel about the country stealing horses to fill orders, often driving to town with the stolen property and selling it at a "sacrifice." They sometimes gladden the heart of a City butcher by bringing him a cheap beeve.

No. 326, among the fifteen confidence men, is a hard-looking customer. His peculiarity is the robbing of servant girls. He answers advertisements for places in the country, prevails upon his newly hired help to intrust him with her trunk, and "vamoses" with the contents, often amounting to twenty or thirty dollars in money, leaving Bridget to vainly await his return. Immediately under his ugly face, by way of equalization, is a row of dishonest servants, good, bad and indifferent looking girls, with sinister countenances. Their plan of doing business is to obtain places in the houses of our wealthy citizens, and leave suddenly with full information for the cracksmen how to get at the valuables. Sometimes they let the burglar into the house under pretence of his being a relative or lover, giving him an excellent opportunity to examine the house. Moral—Never take a servant girl without a "character." It is a notable fact that this class of dishonest servant girls have stopped operations almost entirely since the establishment of this portion of the gallery.

In a line with, "murderers' row," which contains the portraits of STEPHENS, STRAUB, MRS. HARTUNG, and others, is the likeness of quite a good looking youth, No. 468, known as the "Goat Boy." His novel way of appropriating other people's property is this—he seduces small boys, under promise of "bringing them a nice goat to play with," to bring him a piece of money, a watch, or some jewelry from the house, which he says he is to show the goat, in order to entice him, and when the goat is enticed he will return the valuables. Of course the urchins soon discover that a sheep has been enticed instead of a goat, as the goat boy absquatulates with the property.

On the other side of the room is the row of "stage-buzzers"—females who make a business of picking pockets in stages. They are always ready to make room for new comers, sit close, flatter a green lady's man by staring at him and pressing his toes, while they adroitly abstract his wallet. It would be well for stage and car patronizers to take a look at this row of phizzes and keep a sharp lookout for the originals. Another lady celebrity is EUGENIA CONSTANCE *alias* Emilie de Gazzano, a bogus Countess, who preys upon the affections of loyal people by pretending to be a titled lady with extensive property—some real estate—the deeds of which she shows; she takes occasion to borrow, board or purchase, as opportunity offers on these representations. She pursues much the same style of doing business as is attributed to the bogus Countess now at Jefferson Market Police Station, and many believe she is the same individual. In the same case is No. 255, CHARLEY RAM, *alias* Jack Ram, *alias* Charles Mall, a noted convict, who was recently shot while endeavoring to escape from Sing Sing.

The visitor will notice a number of cases turned back out. This is an indication that the originals have also turned from the error of their ways. Sometimes, however, the cases have to be turned twice, as in the instance of one young man recently sent to State Prison, the son of respectable parents, who gave promise of reform and backskid. There is a goodly list of boy burglars and shop-lifters, knucks, and minor rascals. At this particular time there are not many additions being made. Professional rogues follow the fashions, and take the tour of the watering places, where they are less known. No less than twenty New-York thieves, of various kinds, have been recognized in the wake of the Prince of Wales suite in Canada, and the Canadian authorities have been compelled to send for three New-York detectives, who are now on there with both eyes open. Since their arrival, the fear of "copping" (arrest) has kept the knucks quiet. There is, however, a very large class of rogues who are not in the gallery. No. 331, a German shoplifter and general thief, has a family of like proclivities whose rendezvous are yet to be obtained. The same can be said of No. 493, of the Hilderbrand family, and of No. 308, who belongs to a mob of German burglars. There are, also, a number of English thieves and operators in other cities of this country, whose faces must yet be secured by a thorough system of exchange. Already a step in this direction has been taken by exchanges of likenesses of noted characters with the authorities of Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago; but the plan needs development.

Hardly a week passes that does not record the capture of some noted law-breaker by the recognition of his features in the Rogues' Gallery, while the officers are rendered continually familiar with the personal appearance of the men they are required to watch. The efficacy of the system may be faintly appreciated from the fact that on the day of the Japanese reception no less than seventy-five well-known thieves were locked up until after the festivities, merely as a preventive measure. Instead of an ounce of prevention, that looked very much like several pounds, and was one of the many testimonials to the effectiveness of the Rogues' Gallery and the Detective squad.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEST-WASHINGTON MARKET CASE—NOTICE OF THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY.—Judge BRONSON, the Corporation Attorney, has caused a notice to be served upon MARCELLUS EELS, the Collector of rents for Messrs. TAYLOR & BRENNAN, upon the West Washington Market property, not to collect any more rents, and that if he should persist in doing so, he would be arrested by attachment for disobeying the order of the Court. A portion of the tenants have paid Mr. TAYLOR, and another portion the City Collector, but it is now generally agreed among the tenants of this property, that they will best consult their interests by refusing to pay rent to either party until the further action of the Courts.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The New-York Harmonic Sacred Music Society held their annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year on the 3d September, 1860, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: President, E. M. CARRINGTON; First Vice-President, William Knisely; Second Vice-President, Dr. C. Prince; Secretary, James H. Aikman; Financial Secretary, Mr. Bartlett; Treasurer, Archibald Johnston; Librarian, William Wild; Tenor Committee—J. P. Brouner, S. A. Castle, Charles Tucker, B. L. Billinge; Bass Committee—J. H. Todd, G. S. Fancher, Mr. Provost, H. W. Steele.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.—The yards at Forty-fourth-street were well filled up yesterday, the receipts numbering nearly 4,000, against 3,400 the previous week. They average larger in weight and better in quality than last week; several bullocks ranked as premium grades. Less business was done yesterday than usual on Tuesday. The butchers seemed to be unaware of the increased receipts, as they readily paid about last week's prices for the earlier purchases. In the latter part of the day sales dragged at declining rates, and drovers were far from jubilant over to-day's prospects. An unusually large proportion of the cattle had been bought of the original owners at Buffalo, Albany, and after arriving at the yards. Sales were lively at Bergen on Monday, about 700 bullocks being disposed of to butchers.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An intemperate English woman, named SARAH MALADY, apparently thirty-five years of age, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 139 Worth-street, under circumstances which at first led to the supposition that she had been beaten to death, both her eyes being bruised and discolored and her person exhibiting other marks of violence. JAMES VAN CAMP, a man with whom she had lived, was apprehended on suspicion of having caused her death, and Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to investigate the matter. A post-mortem examination by Dr. WESSEL BEACH, Jr., however, resulted in demonstrating that the deceased had died of apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The accused was thereupon discharged from custody.

EXCITEMENT AT A HOTEL.—At an early hour yesterday morning the guests of the International Hotel, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, were startled from their slumbers by a sharp explosion, which caused a rattling of the window lights, and a general commotion. It was at first supposed by the half-awakened people that an earthquake had visited the City, and for a time the wildest consternation was occasioned. Finally it became known that some material, left in a carpet bag in one of the dormitories, had exploded, thus causing the noise and the panic. No damage was occasioned further than the destruction of some linen which the carpet bag contained.

A TERRIBLE LEAP.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 48 North River, on the body of HENRY SMALLEY, a native of New-Jersey, 27 years of age, who was drowned on Saturday evening. It appeared from the testimony that the deceased was bathing at the foot of Hammond-street, and had the temerity to climb the mast of a schooner, lying at the pier, and jump from her cross-trees, a distance of 80 feet, into the water. He rose only once and was not seen again until yesterday when his body was recovered. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

SUICIDE OF A MANIAC.—About 7½ o'clock yesterday morning a poor Irish woman, named ELIZABETH COCHRAN, residing at No. 32 Trinity-place, while laboring under an attack of delirium, jumped from a fourth-story window of the premises to the sidewalk. She was perfectly insensible when discovered, and had received such severe injuries that her death resulted soon afterwards. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was 32 years of age.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the three-story frame building No. 426 Tenth-avenue, the first floor of which was used for a butcher's shop by JOHN LEES, and the upper stories by several poor families. LEES was damaged to the extent of $50, uninsured. The building, owned by Mr. THOMAS TREVES, of No. 420 Eighteenth-street, was injured to the amount of $100. Insured for $600 in the Grocers' Insurance Company.

DEATH OF A RAILROAD ENGINEER.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. T. W. GREERALDS, an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, was fatally injured in consequence of having fallen from the locomotive, while leaning over the side of the engine. The accident occurred at Manhattanville, and the sufferer was removed to his residence, where his death resulted yesterday. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

DA COSTA'S BAIL.—CHAUNCEY W. TRAUTMAN, the eleventh bail nominated for DA COSTA, was to have been examined yesterday, but Ex-Judge BEBEE asked to have the case adjourned, this time on account of Mr. DONOHUE'S illness. The District Attorney opposed the motion, but Commissioner BETTS finally fixed the examination for Friday. TRAUTMAN did not appear.

TODE, THE DEFAULTER.—Sheriff KELLY yesterday levied upon the $50,000 recovered by Detectives ELDER and MCCORD from the Prussian, LUDOVIC JOACHIM JULIUS TODE, the particulars of whose alleged embezzlement from an English firm for whom he acted as confidential clerk in St. Petersburgh, have already been published.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—WILLIAM DEBRING, who was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON, upon a charge of passing a counterfeit Mexican dollar, was discharged. H. H. MASON was arrested for passing a counterfeit quarter eagle. He was committed.

Police Reports.

IMPUDENT NIGHT PROWLERS.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, on Monday night, two young ruffians, named John Hughes and Jeremiah O'Brien, entered the oyster saloon, kept by Robert Hyde, at No. 70 Vandam-street, and demanded "fries." Confident that he would not receive pay if the bivalves were furnished, Hyde refused to furnish them, whereupon Hughes seized the money-drawer and fled, followed by his companion O'Brien. The fugitives were pursued by Hyde, who called "Police," and Officer Van Cleef, of the Eighth Precinct, having joined in the chase, soon overtook and arrested them. Hughes had thrown the money-drawer away in his flight, and it was picked up in Hudson-street with its contents intact. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the prisoners were taken, committed them each in default of $1,000 bail to answer for the larceny.

AN UNMITIGATED RUFFIAN.

Edward Nugent, a young man of bullying propensities, went up among the residences of the "squatter sovereigns," in East Thirty-ninth-street, on Monday afternoon, and insulted Mrs. Ann Williams and Mrs. Catharine Corcoran. The women resisted, when he beat them in a shameful manner, breaking Mrs. Corcoran's nose with a stone, and kicking the other complainant with his brogans. Officer Morey, of the Twenty-first Precinct, took the assailant into custody, and while conducting him to the Station-house, was also the subject of his pugnacious attentions. Nugent was finally taken to the Police Court, and Justice QUACKENBUSH sent him to prison in default of bail, in $1,000 each, on three complaints for assault, made by the two women and the police officer.

SINGULAR GOOD FORTUNE.

John Austin, of Astoria, on Tuesday night made a call at a house in Mercer-street, which should not be visited by decent people, and succeeded in losing his gold watch, valued at $75. Officer Lintz, of the Eighth Ward, was summoned, and he arrested a young woman named Maria Scott, on suspicion of having stolen the watch. Subsequently, upon searching her, the surmise of the officer proved to be correct, as the time-piece was found in her possession. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the accused was taken, committed her for examination.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PICKPOCKET.

On Monday night Mrs. Harriet Jackson, a colored woman, residing at No. 43 Thompson-street, was so rapt with delight in the movements of a target company which was passing her door, that a youth named Henry Simpson thought it a favorable time to pick her pocket. Not being an expert at the business, she detected him in the act and caused his arrest. He was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

A DISHONEST BED-FELLOW.

An Irish lad, named John Lanigan, was yesterday arrested in Brooklyn and brought to this City to answer a charge of having robbed Henry P. Riley, with whom he occupied a room at Van Dyke's Hotel, Catharine-slip, of a set of gold studs and other property, valued in the aggregate at $40. A part of the property was recovered, and the prisoner was committed by Justice WELSH for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUDGE BROWN.—THE PROSPECT HILL PARK ACT.—Due notice having been given, application was made to this Court yesterday, by E. W. FISK, a Commissioner named in the Prospect Park bill, for the appointment of three Commissioners, as called for in the said act, to estimate and assess the value of land proposed to be taken. Messrs. GILBERT, TAYLOR and REYNOLDS, appeared in behalf of the application and Messrs. SILLIMAN and VAN CORT, in behalf of certain tax-payers, oppose the appointment of Commissioners. The application was opposed for the following principal reasons: The act gives to three irresponsible Commissioners extreme power to expend public money, subjecting a part of the city (Western District) to onerous taxation, while other portions equally or more directly benefited, will not be subjected to such taxation; the act is in violation of the section of the Constitution which declares "that in a local bill not more than one subject shall be embraced and that it shall be clearly expressed in its title, and this act is vitiated on this ground; first, because it provides for the laying out of a Park; second, for a parade-ground; and third, alteration of the Commissioners' map. The act also embraces other subjects in no way indicated in the title, viz.:

The town of Flatbush is deprived of a part set off to the City of Brooklyn (sec. 1 and 3) and declared to form a part thereof.

A part of the town of New Lotts is to be paid for by the County and vested in the City of Brooklyn; not only is the Park to be "laid out," but it is to be opened and paid for. The violation of this act is palpable and extreme, and if it is tolerated by the Court in the present case the constitutional provisions will become a dead letter.

Section 9 provides that a majority of the Commissioners, (two may act) which is in violation of the Constitution, as was fully sustained by Justice LOTT, in the case before him for the appointment of Commissioners for a parade ground.

It is idle to say (as was argued on that motion) that if all three Commissioners act and concur, their doings will be valid. The question is whether the Commissioners, whose powers are defined by the act, are such Commissioners as the Constitution intends.

The constituted Board of Commissioners is also vitiated by the power to buy the land. While buying the land they are the agents of the purchasers, and bound to buy at the lowest price at which they can appreciate it; but while acting for the "owners" judicially they are bound to appreciate the property at its "full value." The two functions of agent and judge are conflicting and incompatible; the act is unconstitutional in denying a hearing on appeal to any party aggrieved. Section 10 declares any report confirmed at special term is "final and conclusive," and section 8 provides that payment of damages shall be due and payable conditionally thereon.

When this clause is considered in connection with section 9, it will be seen that a private bargain may be drawn with individuals confirmed on a first hearing, and thus the whole establishment be fastened on the public without any opportunity for affirmation or rejection of the proposition as a whole.

In favor of the application, counsel contended first, that the objectors had no standing in Court; the rule has at length been established in this State in accordance with what was felt to be a pressing public exigency, that a tax-payer or an individual having only the common interest in the question arising from his liability to contribute with others to a tax or assessment has no standing in Court. The Court should interfere only when in its judgment it would be an estoppel to the parties at issue; it would not be so here because the parties might apply again when the report of the Commissioners came up for confirmation, or if every tax-payer has a right to appear in Court it would create endless litigation.

No private person or number of persons can assume to be the champions of the community, and in its behalf challenge the public officers to meet them in the court of justice. The Court has nothing submitted to it for its consideration but the appointment of Commissioners and the confirmation of their report when presented. This involves only the regularity of the proceedings and the fitness of the persons to be appointed, and he insisted that the Court has no jurisdiction in this proceeding to adjudicate upon the question presented in these objections, and if the Court has jurisdiction, it would be inexpedient to exercise it; in case the Court should deny this application, the only result would be to frustrate or suppress the means provided to pay the owners of the land taken, while at the same time they would be effectually deprived of their property, or if the city was compelled to pay the owners compulsory or voluntary, the city could not reimburse itself. The Attorney-General is the only one to make such action, and those who are opposed should be required to invite his aid, and to do it *in limine*. If the 5th section of the act is invalid, that section only is nullified; and the rest of the act is valid. The legal presumption is that the Commissioners will obey the law; it by no means follows that because they may by the 5th section violate the law, that they will.

Counsel thought, with due deference to Judge LOTT, that a refusal to appoint Commissioners upon the ground that they might act illegally, was absurd. If they do act illegally, and violate the constitution, then it is time to seek a remedy. The case was argued at great length, and was not concluded until a late hour last evening, when the points were submitted. Decision reserved until after the General Term shall have reviewed the decision of Judge LOTT in the matter of the parade ground.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening at the Board of Education Rooms, Red-Hook lane. Somewhere about the year 1855, Mr. GRAHAMS POLLY—since deceased—then a member of this Board, having an unusual regard for the public school children, who occupied a building in charge of a Local Committee, of which he was a member, caused a steam-boiler, used for heating purposes, and placed it upon an adjoining lot, which he purchased for that special object. As he had no authority from the Board to make this change and purchase, he paid all the expense out of his own pocket. The property standing in his name—the Board of Education never having accepted it—the executors of the estate, as the Board of Education are occupying the land, desire to know if they wish to take the property and pay for it. This matter, which has been in the hands of a Committee for two months, was reported upon yesterday, when nearly one hour was taken up in the discussion of the subject, during which Mr. POLLY'S motives were freely canvassed. Finally the subject was referred back to the Committee to decide whether it was policy for the Board to purchase the property or not. The Board, after the transaction of some more business, adjourned for one month.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—At about 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, as the Syosset train on the Long Island Railroad approached the Flatbush-avenue crossing, the locomotive struck a milk-wagon, throwing the occupants, a man and two girls, with great violence to the pavement, and almost instantly killing the horse attached to the wagon, one shaft of which was forced into his heart. The wagon was dragged one hundred feet or more by the locomotive before the train could be stopped, and was broken into pieces. The occupants escaped without any serious injury. The accident is said to have resulted from the carelessness of the driver of the milk-wagon.

CITY COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Notes of issue for the September Term Calendar, must be filed with the Clerk of this Court on or before Friday the 7th inst. The calendar will be made up on the 10th. Jury trials for the September term will commence on the third Monday—Sept. 17—when twenty causes will be called.

NEW RAILROAD.—The work on the Grand-street (E. D.) Railroad, temporarily suspended because the work interfered with the operations of the Sewer Commissioners, will be resumed forthwith, and it is now expected that the road will be operated by December.

POLITICAL.—The Breckinridge Democratic General Committee held a meeting Tuesday night, when arrangements were made to call the primary meetings without fixing any time. A letter was received from Gen. LANE, declining to deliver a public address in Kings County.

ARSON.—JOHN C. SCOTT, Painter, No. 221 Bridge-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to defraud the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company by setting his shop on fire. He was held for examination.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the month of August the following cargoes were landed in this city: Sugar and molasses 98, naval stores 34, cotton 3, wood and lumber 13, dye-wood, 6, hides and skins 12, coal 8, iron 3, fruit 1, salt 3; total 181.

FIRES.—There were nine alarms of fires during the month of August, involving a loss of $30,120.

Another Suicide at Bound Brook, N. J.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 2, 1860.

Very early this morning it was reported that a man had been seen hanging from a tree on the other side of the river from this place. With two or three others I went immediately to the place designated, and found the rumor to be true. The man who had made away with himself proved to be a German named DAVID ROWLAND. Since March last, he has been working for Mr. WESLEY WINSOR, of this place. He was sober and quiet, but rather weak-minded. About three weeks ago, he stated that he had become engaged to a girl named MILLER, but about a week afterwards, he told a friend that she had broken the engagement. Since that time he has been very much depressed, and a few days ago, asked his employer to look out for another man, as he should not be with him long. No one suspected, until this morning, that he intended to commit suicide. The Coroner was perfectly satisfied that he had destroyed himself for this cause, and did not summon a jury. Within a few weeks, this little village has been the scene of one murder, two suicides, one attempted suicide, and two deaths by drowning. B.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. GOTHAM—THE GAME.

The adjourned game played between these clubs at Elysian Fields resulted yesterday (Tuesday) in another tie—the first game standing 25 and 25. It is rather singular that the Gothams have tied in four games this season—one with the Jeffersons stood 13 and 13, and one with the Eagles stood 18 and 18. Gotham plays the Eagles again on the 11th inst. The game was played in the presence of a large number of persons, with the most perfect good temper.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
A. B. Taylor, 1st b.	3	3	Van Cott, 3d b.	1	4
McMahon, s.	3	3	Burtiss, s.	2	4
H. B. Taylor, r. f.	1	4	Wadsworth, 1st b.	4	0
Gavagan, 3d b.	4	1	Furtell, r. f.	3	2
Beard, c.	1	4	McKeever p.	5	1
Mott, l. f.	4	0	Munne, c. f.	4	1
Burns, p.	4	1	Hackett, 2d b.	4	0
Rogers, c. f.	3	2	Connell, l. f.	2	3
Harris, 2d b.	4	1	Cohen, c.	2	3
Total		18	Total		18

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	Total.
Mutual	6	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	18
Gotham	3	3	4	1	1	0	3	1	2	18

UMPIRE—Mr. TICKNOR, Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Mr. FOOS, Mutual; Mr. GRISWOLD, Gotham.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. Emerson, of Pennsylvania, takes the Chair of English Literature in the Troy University at once. His friends, the Old School Presbyterians, have endowed the Professorship with the sum of $25,000.

—Right Rev. James H. Otey, Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, gives notice in the Nashville papers, that the corner-stone of the principal building of the University of the South will be laid at University-place, Franklin County, Tenn., on Oct. 10.

—A Philadelphia machinist has just dispatched workmen to Salt Lake City to erect a paper mill for Brigham Young.

—Rev. Charles H. Albut, formerly Rector of Christ Church, Matagorda, Texas, has accepted a call from the Church of St. John, Camden, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

This certifies that my wife was afflicted with prolapsus and irregularities and weakness for a long time. She was attended by the best doctors in this section, who all said they could cure her easily; but she grew worse. Hearing the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon highly recommended, I tried it, and to my surprise and great joy it cured her. She is now heavier and better than ever in her life. My education prejudiced me against all advertised remedies, or I should have tried it sooner; but I cannot withhold this testimony, for it is due in justice to what I must believe the best medicine in the world for all diseases of women. T. E. ATKINSON.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., July 8, 1860.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, inflammation, local derangement of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to end of Express line from New-York. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

☞ Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Prof. MILO P. JEWETT, *of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (late of Alabama.)*

[Advertisement.]

ILLUMINATING COAL-OIL.—The Locomotive Oil Company are manufacturing a superior article under a new process, warranted free from all objections, of a pure white color, producing a light equal to twelve sperm candles, at a cost of one-third of a cent per hour. All oil not giving satisfaction may be returned at our expense. Color warranted to stand, which makes it a desirable article for export. Will burn well in all Kerosene lamps and style of burners. For sale at the lowest market price, at the dépôt, No. 55 Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.

The only correct likeness in the United States of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on exhibition at Gurney's Gallery.

J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

Copies for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Preparations of Iron, Potash, Digitalis, &c., have suffered signal defeats in Dropsical Affections, while Holloway's Pills have effected the most marvelous cures by enriching and invigorating the blood, the chief seat of the disease.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great dépôt for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufactures, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IT?

KNOX'S fall style of Hat for gents is out, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Capital	$37,331,700
Loans and Discounts	64,054,000
Specie	5,051,000
Due from other Banks	7,365,000
Due to other Banks	9,582,000
Deposits	19,235,800
Circulation	6,759,700

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR active, and 5c.@10c. higher. WHEAT firm, and 2c.@3c. higher; sales 160,000 bushels, at 89c.@90c. for No. 1 Spring; 86c.@87c. for No. 2 do.; and $1 for No. 1 red, in store. CORN steady; sales 40,000 bushels, at 35c.@36c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 174,000 bushels Wheat; 41,000 bushels Corn; 11,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 96,000 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Corn; 2,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS firm; 15c. on Wheat; 14½c. on Corn, to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York—Bank rate reduced to ¾ ₰ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR unchanged. Wheat market op